THE

TRAVELS

OF

Mr. *John Gulliver*,

Son to Capt. *Lemuel Gulliver*.

Tranſlated from the *FRENCH*,
By *J. Lockman*.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

Printed for SAM. HARDING, at the *Bible* and *Anchor*, on the Pavement in St. *Martin's-Lane*. MDCCXXXI.

Harvard College Library
Greenough Fund
November 22. 1944.

THE CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

THE author and all the Portugueze, *embark on board a* Dutch *veſſel. The young ſhe-ſavage who was in love with him, throws herſelf into the ſea. He meets with Capt.* Harrington, *who relates his adventures in the iſland of the* Crump-back'd. *A Ship is built and a forge ſet up.* Page 1.

CHAP. II.

The emperor of the iſland of the Crump-backs *comes to ſee this veſſel. Their departure. A ſea-fight, in which they are victorious.* p. 23.

CHAP. III.

The author goes on ſhore on Eſtate's-land. *Deſcription of the different iſlands of* Terra del Fuego. *Iſlands of poets, geometricians, philoſophers, muſicians, and actors.* p. 36.

CHAP. IV.

Sequel of the deſcription of the iſlands of Terra del Fuego. *Iſland of phyſicians, and that of gluttons.* p. 54.

CHAP. V.

The author narrowly eſcapes being devour'd by bears in the iſland of Letaliſpons. *The reception he meets with from the inhabitants. He lives among them. His converſation with* Taifaco. p. 64.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Queſtions propos'd to the author, and his anſwers. He is told that the inhabitants of the iſland of Letaliſpons *enjoy the happy prerogative of growing young again.* p. 81.

CHAP. VII.

Taifaco *explains to the author the laws of health eſtabliſh'd among the* Letaliſpons. p. 91.

CHAP. VIII.

Learning of the Letaliſpons. *Reflections on latin verſe and rhime.* p. 102.

CHAP. IX.

Deſcription of the village of the Cerebellites, *and of the four Harpſichords. Admiſſion of a new* Cerebellite. p. 108.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Manners and government of the Letalifpons. *Their notions of ſovereign power.* p. 120.

CHAP. XI.

The ſtory of Taifaco *and* Amenoſa. p. 134.

CHAP. XII.

The author going a fiſhing in a canoo with his companion, meets a French *veſſel, which takes them in, and brings them back into* Europe. Page 161.

Continuation by the Tranſlator. Page 172.

A Letter from Dr. Ferruginer, *to the author of theſe Travels.* Page 174.

THE

THE TRAVELS OF *John Gulliver*, &c.

CHAP. I.

The author and all the Portugueze *embark on board a* Dutch *veſſel. The young ſhe-ſavage who was in love with him, throws herſelf into the ſea. He meets with Capt.* Harrington, *who relates his adventures in the iſland of the* Crump-back'd. *A Ship is built and a forge ſet up.*

JUST after the departure of the *Kiſtrimaux*, ſix of our companions whom we us'd to ſend every day in a canoo upon diſcoveries, came and told us they had ſpied a veſſel at

anchor, at about three leagues from them; that after looking at her thro' their glaſſes, they had row'd up towards her; and ſeeing ſhe carried *Dutch* colours, had gone on board her at once, when being introduc'd to the captain, they told him our caſe; upon hearing which, he had promis'd to take us all on board, provided we would bring him ſome proviſions, which he now began to want.

Overjoy'd at this news, we ſent back the canoo, to deſire the *Dutch* captain to wait for us; and to inform him, at the ſame time, that we were all going to hunt in a body, in order to get as large a quantity of proviſions as he could wiſh for. But now the ſavages hearing we intended to leave them, were deeply afflicted. We told them we were indiſpenſably oblig'd to return into our own countries, to comfort our wives, our relations and friends, who very poſſibly might think we were buried in the waves; that we would never forget the friendſhip they had

ſhewn us, and at the ſame time deſir'd them to think ſometimes of us.

Theſe worthy ſavages, tho' they were very much griev'd and vex'd at our departure, did yet immediately begin to hunt for us, and kill'd a prodigious quantity of game. Their wives broil'd part of it, ſo that they were continually bringing proviſions in their canoos to the ſhip; they alſo brought us water. In a word, five days after, we bid adieu to our beloved allies, and all got into the long-boat.

The *Kiſtrimaux* hearing of our departure, came to bid us farewel, and brought us alſo proviſions, inſomuch that the part of the ſea where we were, ſeem'd almoſt cover'd with canoos. When the long-boat was got within a quarter of a league of the ſhip, the *Dutch* captain ſent to enquire, whether the ſavages would be frighted at the report of the cannon, he being deſirous of having them fir'd in token of rejoycing. Before we gave him an anſwer, we inform'd the chiefs of the *Kiſtrimaux* and *Taouaous* of his deſign, when

communicating it to their reſpective nations, they told us it would pleaſe them mightily; and that ſince we had been ſo kind as to give them notice of it, it wou'd not terrify them. We therefore ſent word to the captain, that we thank'd him for the great honour he intended us; and that the ſavages who were in our company, would be diverted with the firing, which at the ſame time, we told him would oblige us very much.

The anſwer was no ſooner carried back, but immediately a diſcharge was heard like the noiſe of thunder. 'Twas a great pleaſure for us to view the countenances of the ſavages on this occaſion, ſome of whom, rais'd almoſt to extaſy, ſtood like ſo many ſtatues; whilſt the reſt, being greatly terrified, tho' acquainted before-hand with the nature of the exploſion, ſeem'd reſolv'd to fly back into the iſland. At laſt we got on board, and were receiv'd by the *Dutch* with all imaginable civility.

I cannot forbear taking notice of the tears and ſighs, with which the lovely daughter

daughter of *Abenouſſakee* bemoan'd my departure. The day we ſet ſail, ſhe ſtole out of the hut, in which her father had confin'd her, when ſhe came to me, and made me the ſevereſt reproaches. The famous *Dido* of *Carthage*, was not in deeper deſpair when *Æneas* abandon'd her; nor ever was my heart more deeply afflicted. I regretted the iſland I was now leaving, no leſs than the long ſtay I had made in it, had made me regret my native country. To ſooth my miſtreſs's affliction, I aſſur'd her, ſhe ſhould always live in my memory, and promis'd to reviſit her in a little time; but nothing could calm her tranſports, for when ſhe ſaw the long-boat go far from the ſhore, ſhe leapt into the ſea and was drown'd. This ſight forc'd a flood of tears from my eyes, and I verily believe I ſhou'd have died, had not the reproaches of the *Portugueze* captain and my friends, made me bluſh for ſhame; and convinc'd me that the weakneſs I then diſcover'd was very unbecoming a true ſon of *Neptune*.

The *Dutch* captain being inform'd I was an *Engliſhman*, told me there was a countryman of mine on board, who was a perſon of great wiſdom and experience; that it muſt be a great pleaſure to me to meet with ſuch a man, eſpecially, as he was a perſon of great merit, who beſides had liv'd in ſeveral unknown regions, of which he related wonders. At the ſame time he ſent for this *Engliſhman*, in order to bring us together.

But, gentle reader; what words can paint the joy and ſurprize I felt, when I ſaw this *Engliſhman*, and found it was my worthy friend, Capt. *Harrington*! We embrac'd each other with the utmoſt tenderneſs, and could not forbear burſting into tears. We were unable to utter a ſyllable, becauſe we had ſo many things to ſay; and were ſeiz'd with the moſt violent tranſports. However, at laſt we both broke into ſpeech at the ſame time, when we ask'd one another, how it was poſſible for us to be actually together again? What kind providence had preſerv'd our lives

at

at our ſhipwreck. I anſwer'd firſt, and gave him a faithful account of every thing I had met with. I told him how my canoo had brought me on ſhore in the iſland of *Tilibet*; in what manner I got away from it, by the happy arrival of a *Portugueze* veſſel, which was come to take in water; the manner how we came into the iſland we were now leaving; and how we had been forc'd to ſtay above a twelvemonth in it, by the departure of our ſhip, our ſailors having weigh'd anchor whilſt we were on ſhore. I alſo related to him the ſiniſter accidents we had met with in that iſland; the dangers to which we had been expos'd; the victories we had gain'd, and in a word, the life we had led in it.

Captain *Harrington* having liſtned to me in ſuch a manner, as plainly ſhew'd he was touch'd with this relation of my adventures, ſpake thus: Let me alſo, deareſt *Gulliver*, acquaint you with all that has befallen me ſince our ſad ſeparation. When the violence of the ſtorm had forc'd us to leave our ſhip,

and make all the haſte we cou'd into the long-boat, we enquir'd for you; and not finding you, were reſolv'd to row back to the ſhip in order to take you in. But a ſudden flurry drove us at ſuch a diſtance from it, as made it impoſſible for us to reach her, tho' we ply'd our oars with all our ſtrength. And I'll aſſure you, that notwithſtanding the imminent danger we ourſelves were in, we yet were greatly afflicted for your loſs.

In the mean time, the ſea grew ſomewhat calmer, and having row'd for ſeveral hours, we at laſt diſcover'd land with our glaſſes, which at once reſtor'd us to our hopes we till then had loſt. We now ply'd our oars ſtrongly, in order to reach the ſhore we ſaw at a diſtance; and were almoſt come up with it, when our boat, which had ſtruck ſeveral times upon the ſhelves, and was very crazy, open'd on a ſudden againſt the point of a rock, which reach'd almoſt to the ſurface of the water, tho' we had not the good luck to ſpy it. Immediately it was full

of

of water, and ſinking to rights with the whole crew, they were all drown'd. As for myſelf, having by good fortune got hold of a plank, I ſav'd myſelf as well as I cou'd, when I exerted myſelf in a ſurprizing manner in order to reach the ſhore: At laſt I got to it, but was almoſt oppreſs'd with wearineſs, and the weight of my cloaths; but much more ſo with the grief which then ſeiz'd me.

In this deplorable condition, being almoſt parch'd with thirſt, I walk'd about three leagues, to look for a ſpring; when after having rambled about to no purpoſe, night came upon me, ſo that I was forc'd to lie down in a plain, but did not get a wink of ſleep; for the pain I felt, and the dread I was in of being devour'd by wild beaſts, wou'd not ſuffer me to cloſe my eyes. The next morning at day-break, I ſet out, and happily met with ſeveral trees which bore a fruit very like a cherry, but much better taſted. I eat of it with the higheſt pleaſure, becauſe it at the ſame time ſatisfied the

cravings

cravings both of hunger and thirſt. I walk'd on, but in great pain, and came to the banks of a pretty large river, the current of which ran vaſtly ſtrong.

I walk'd up towards its head for about two leagues, and at laſt perceiv'd ſome peaſants working in the fields. I went to them, and by a thouſand humble geſtures endeavour'd to excite their pity; but the peaſants, inſtead of being mov'd at my diſtreſs, burſt into a loud laugh every time they turn'd their heads to look at me. However, after they had giggled their fill, they by ſigns bid me go to a village which was not far off. I obey'd, and was no ſooner arriv'd at it, but all the inhabitants running out of their houſes, ſurvey'd me as a very odd ſort of human creature, and laugh'd very heartily at the ſame time.

I cou'd not poſſibly gueſs at the meaning of all this; however, having obſerv'd they were all crump-back'd, I ſuppos'd they might poſſibly be ſurpriz'd at my ſhape, and to ſee I was

not

not hump'd like themſelves. I was not out in my conjecture, for being carried into a houſe, all the fellows began to ſtare at me, and laugh in my face; but I obſerv'd that a woman who was among them, ſurvey'd me very ſeriouſly, the reaſon of which I afterwards found. In the mean time, the maſter of the houſe, who was a man of great gravity and prudence, but more crooked than the reſt; gave, as I was ſince told, his family to underſtand, that it was ungenerous to inſult a poor, deform'd ſtranger in that manner; but they continued their ha, ha, ha's, at ſuch a rate, that he himſelf, notwithſtanding his groteſque gravity, cou'd not forbear laughing by intervals. Having made ſigns that I was hungry, they gave me a piece of cake, and a glaſs of liquor, but ſo ill taſted, that I choſe rather to drink water.

After this wretched meal, which plainly ſhew'd they conſider'd me in the moſt contemptible light, I was left alone, and adviſ'd not to ſtir out, for fear of being inſulted by the populace. In the evening, they gave me a piece

of

of pye-cruſt that was but half-bak'd; and afterwards carried me into a kind of garret, where I found a miſerable kind of couch. I laid myſelf down upon it, but had no other covering than my cloaths, which I had dry'd a little.

The next morning, I went and thank'd, as well as I was able, the maſter and miſtreſs of the houſe for their very great civility; upon which they ask'd me by ſigns, whether my native country lay at a great diſtance from theirs. I gave them to underſtand, that I had croſs'd ſeveral ſeas, and was come from a far diſtant country. Then the maſter told me, by ſigns, that he had heard ſtrangers were arriv'd in the ſouthern part of the iſland, who were ſhap'd pretty much like myſelf, and that they alſo came from a very remote country; that the next day he would inform himſelf better of theſe particulars, but cou'd not do it before, becauſe his daughter was juſt going to be married.

And indeed, the young lady's humble ſervant came a moment after to pay her a viſit. He was a little fellow, who tho' he had a large protuberance both before and behind, he nevertheleſs aſſum'd the ſmirking air of a gallant; and ſeem'd to entertain a very good opinion both of his perſon and underſtanding. The young gentlewoman he was to marry had but a ſingle hump, which was ſituated between the two ſhoulders; but then it was ſo ſharp-pointed, and ſhot out to ſuch a length; that in viewing her behind, it ſhaded every part of her body the crown of her head excepted. Our two lovers were mighty ſweet upon one another, and ſeem'd inchanted with their reſpective beauties. Every one congratulated them on their approaching felicity, and were particularly ſtruck with the bride's lovely ſhape. They gave me to underſtand, that her father had admitted me into the houſe, purely that I might ſerve as a foil to the bride and bridegroom's exquiſite ſhape. As for my own part, in ſpight of the deplorable condition

condition I was in, I yet could not forbear laughing every now and then, to ſee ſo many crump-backs of both ſexes got together; beſides I was willing to pay them in coyn, for having rallied me ſo ſeverely the night before, at a time when I was ſo little able to play upon them again.

And now they went out of the houſe in order to celebrate the marriage. I deſir'd to be preſent at the ceremony, but this favour was denied me, for fear my out-of-the-way ſhape ſhou'd occaſion immoderate laughter, and diſturb the ſolemnity. I therefore was order'd to ſtay at home with the bride's mother, who a little after ſat down at her toilet; and with the aſſiſtance of her Abigail, made herſelf as ſpruce as poſſible. She had lock'd herſelf and her waiting-woman in the room, and as I did not know what to do with myſelf, I peep'd thro' the key-hole. I firſt obſerv'd two artificial humps of a decent ſize lying upon the toilet. The lady ſtript as low as the girdle, and order'd her woman to clap on her back and breaſt

breaſt the two humps abovementioned, which ſhe fix'd to her ſhift with great nicety and skill. I then found the reaſon, why ſhe had not laugh'd the night before, when the reſt were ſo merry upon me: ſelf-love, or rather a conſciouſneſs of her own defect, having forc'd her to be ſerious.

The new married-couple being return'd home with all their friends and relations, great rejoyeings were made; and after the banquet was ended, which was very ſplendid, they oblig'd me to dance, in order to divert the company. I was as good as a *Punchinello* to theſe delightful creatures, and indeed my dancing made them laugh very heartily. Some of them, who were more polite and humane than the reſt, came to me, and deſir'd me, by ſigns, to excuſe their laughing, ſince it was impoſſible for them to refrain from it; they told me however, that tho' my ſhoulders were even, and my breaſt flat, I yet ought not to be ſo much dejected, ſince nature does not indulge a fine ſhape to every one; and that it is not in our

power

power to be otherwiſe than ſhe has made us. So true it is, that nothing is really deform'd or ridiculous in itſelf; and that whatever appears ſo to our eyes, is ſingular and uncommon only by compariſon. However, the lady of the houſe, who had always forbore laughing, deſir'd the company to ſpare their raillery, and not uſe me with contempt. We always have an affection for thoſe who reſemble ourſelves, tho' the ſimilitude be in our imperfections. The next day, they gave me a country fellow to conduct me to the ſouthern part of the iſland, where the ſtrangers abovemention'd like myſelf, were ſaid to be. I then took leave of the family, and thank'd them for all their favours; and ſetting out with my guide, he accompanied me two leagues, and pointing out to me the way I was to go, left me. I travell'd ſeven days, and at laſt, after having loſt my way, and ſuffer'd very much from hunger, thirſt, fatigue and uneaſineſs, I at laſt came to the place to which I had been directed.

I was agreeably ſurpriz'd to meet with ſeveral, who were friends and neighbours to our country, *viz. Dutchmen.* As moſt of them underſtood *Engliſh*, I told them my ill fortune, and begg'd them to let me ſtay among them. They receiv'd me with great civility, and told me, there were an hundred and fifty of them, who, like myſelf, had met with foul weather, and been oblig'd to run-a-ground upon that coaſt; that they had not during the ſix months they had liv'd in it, once left the coaſt where I then found them, and had always ſtood upon their guard; that hitherto they had been unmoleſted; and that the only incivility they had receiv'd from the inhabitants, who appear'd very ugly and ill-ſhap'd, was, to have been frequently laugh'd at by them; whence they judg'd that they were a preſumptuous, arrogant, waggiſh, malicious people; qualities commonly found in the deform'd.

And now, ſaid they, we are perhaps condemn'd to ſpend the remainder of our days in this melancholy condition,

we having nothing left but a long-boat, which is so crazy, that we dare not venture to sea in it. We have a few able ship-carpenters among us, but these cannot refit her, because there is no iron in this island, and consequently it will be impossible for us to fell any timber. And tho' we were to do this with sharp stones, like the inhabitants of the country; of what use would our little planks be to us, since most of the iron of our boat is broke to pieces, and too old to serve again?

This discourse, which made me almost despair of seeing my country more, gave me very much uneasiness; but, I at last set my mind at ease, and resolv'd to live like those I was got among; and spend all my days in hunting, eating and drinking. How many country-Esquires, says I, in *England*, lead the very same life? What do they else? and yet they are highly satisfy'd with their course of life; whilst on the other side, the inhabitants of cities, who spend their time quite differently, have them in the utmost contempt; and look upon them

them as a ſett of men, equally brutiſh with the beaſts they declare war againſt; much after the ſame manner, as the inhabitants of this iſland deſpiſe us, and think our ſhape and way of life equally ridiculous. After all, ſince I am reduc'd to this unhappy condition, 'twill be in vain for me to repine at it.

I therefore went a hunting with all my exil'd companions; and cuſtom which makes all things familiar, made me inſenſibly take pleaſure in an exerciſe, I before almoſt thought unworthy a rational creature.

One day, as I was returning from the chaſe, being got into a pretty deep valley, I perceiv'd certain cracks, by which mines are generally found. I immediately ran to my companions, and telling them of it, engag'd them to come the next day and break up the ground; in order to ſee whether we ſhould not meet with iron, in the place where I had ſeen thoſe cracks. We had not digg'd above a foot, before we were agreeably ſurpriz'd to ſee a fine,

round maſs of oar. Having look'd ſome time about it, we alſo had the good fortune to find an excellent lime-ſtone of great uſe in melting iron. Upon this happy diſcovery, we reſolv'd ſome time after to build a little furnace. Having no caſt-iron to build the vaults with, we made them of ſtone. We made a pair of bellows out of ſome of the planks of our boat, which we put together; cover'd them with skins, and faſtned them with wooden pegs. The noſe of this clumſy pair of bellows was made of a piſtol-barril. The difficulty was to make the bellows play, and as we had no water near the furnace, we were oblig'd to fix them in ſuch a manner, that we might be able to manage them with our hands, as the ſmiths do in *Europe*.

Having a great quantity of wood, we made as much charcoal as was requiſite for lighting our furnace. We dug a proportionable quantity of iron out of the mine, and after the uſual labour, we caſt a ſow of about three hundred

dred weight. This operation was ſo much the more ſurprizing, as we had nothing to work with but wooden pokers.

Having caſt our ſow, we made it into hammers, ſuckers, anvils; and continued to melt the iron, that we might be in a condition to work ſoon at our forge. For this purpoſe we built a chafery, where we employ'd our cleats, and our bellows; we laid a bottom of caſt-iron, and made bars of different ſizes, wedges, hatchets, ſaws, pincers, vices, nails, and every thing neceſſary for building a ſhip. A lockſmith in our company, was of great ſervice to us in ſhaping ſeveral pieces of iron, and making the ſteel for our different tools. Our anchors coſt us a vaſt deal of labour, however we at laſt finiſh'd them.

We afterwards fell'd ſeveral trees; theſe we ſaw'd, and with our tools wrought them into maſts and yards. We ſaw'd the timber into planks of different ſizes, when our carpenters, who were very good workmen, began

to build the veſſel, and made ſuch diſpatch, that in a few months ſhe was almoſt compleated. But now we were in want of cables, tar, and cloth to make ſails with. To procure theſe, we gave ſeveral pieces of our caſt and wrought iron to the inhabitants, who came in crouds to admire our work, and were now ſo accuſtom'd to ſee us, that they no longer burſt out a laughing. We, I ſay, barter'd ſeveral pieces of our iron, for ropes and cloth, of which they gave us great quantities; and likewiſe tar made of a fine turpentine, which diſtill'd from lofty fir-trees ſituated in the north part of the iſland.

Our veſſel being completely built, we caulk'd her tight, and likewiſe tarr'd our ropes, which we made into cables of all ſizes. We ſet up our maſts with their top-maſts and ſhrowds, and fix'd the yards with the ſeveral geer. At laſt, after above a years labour, we launch'd our ſhip, and call'd her the *Vulcan*, becauſe ſhe ow'd her original to the forge, which we had ſo happily built in a country where there never had been any before.

'Twas

'Twas then the curioſity of the inhabitants increas'd to a prodigious degree. One of them offer'd us a conſiderable ſum, upon condition that they might ſhew our ſhip for money, in that part of the iſland where ſhe then lay, which we agreed to. Crouds of people flock'd daily to the ſight, and their aſtoniſhment was not inferior to their curioſity, and a conſiderable ſum of money was gain'd by it.

CHAP. II.

The emperor of the iſland of the Crumpbacks *comes to ſee this veſſel. Their departure. A ſea-fight, in which they are victorious.*

THERE was among us, continued Capt. *Harrington*, a young fellow who had a great talent for learning languages. This man having made a little progreſs in that of the country we were in, had been of great ſervice to us in the trade we had been oblig'd to carry on with the natives; in order to purchaſe ſuch things as were neceſſa-

ry for us before we left the island. He was our interpreter in a visit we then receiv'd from an envoy sent by *Dossogroboskow*, emperor of the island, the LXXVII of that name; a monarch who had reign'd with glory upwards of thirty years.

The envoy told us, that his *Independance*, (which is the title of honour given to their emperors,) having heard of the prodigious canoo we had built, desir'd we would carry it to him, in order for his viewing it; that for this purpose, he would send us as many camels, as might be necessary for making the carriage of it to court the easier. We answer'd by our interpreter, that his *Independance* desir'd an impossibility; and that in case he wanted to see our canoo, he must give himself the trouble to come to the coast, where we would endeavour to receive him with all the honours due to so great a prince.

He answer'd, that he must be oblig'd to take the dimensions of the great canoo, in order to satisfy the emperor, who

who he ſaid would never condeſcend to come and ſee her, unleſs he were firſt ſhewn the impoſſibility of conveying her by land. Immediately he went on board our veſſel, and having taken all her dimenſions very exactly, and calculated her burthen, he promis'd to make a faithful report of the whole to his *Independance*; and endeavour to demonſtrate to him, that there was no poſſibility of conveying her by land. He ſet out, and return'd ſome days after, to acquaint us, that on the morrow, the emperor and his whole court would come to ſee the canoo; and therefore we muſt prepare to receive him in a manner ſuitable to his exalted dignity.

Unhappily we had no cannon, which was a great diſappointment to us, ſince it would prevent our making a figure on ſo glorious an occaſion. The envoy told us, that as ſoon as his imperial majeſty ſhould be advanc'd within an hundred paces of us, all we had to do, was to fall proſtrate with our faces to the ground, in teſtimony of adoration;

adoration; that after this we ſhould riſe; and that our chief, or the interpreter in his name, and in the name of us all, ſhould make him a ſhort compliment, to declare the admiration with which his auguſt preſence fill'd us; and the deep ſenſe we had of the ſingular honour he condeſcended to do us. At the ſame time, he gave our firſt captain, whoſe name was *Van-Land*, a kind of ſpeaking-trumpet; and told us, that whenever the emperor gave audience, thoſe whom he indulg'd that honour, were not allow'd to approach his ſacred perſon nearer than the diſtance of an hundred paces; and conſequently that they muſt uſe a ſpeaking-trumpet in diſcourſing with him; and that his chancellor always deliver'd his anſwers thro' the ſame inſtrument.

He told us farther, that whenever the emperor ſhould come forward, in order to view the great canoo, we muſt retire an hundred paces to the left: that however, he would ſend his miniſters and courtiers to entertain us. Having acquainted us with theſe whimſical

ſical formalities, we ask'd the envoy, if, in addreſſing any of the prince's miniſters or courtiers, any titles of honour were beſtow'd upon them, ſuch as your *lordſhip*, or your *excellence*: he replied, that 'twas cuſtomary among them to beſtow titles of honour upon perſons, not from the qualities of their minds, but from ſuch as ſuited their ranks and dignities. As for inſtance, ſays he, in addreſſing a miniſter of ſtate, we ſay your *Affability*; a military man, your *Humanity*; a commiſſioner of the treaſury, your *Diſintereſtedneſs*; a judge, your *Integrity*; the Brachmans who attend upon the emperor, your *Knowledge*; the ladies, your *Rigour*; the young noblemen, your *Modeſty*; and all the courtiers in general, your *Sincerity*. Our interpreter got theſe ſeveral titles by heart, and promis'd to obſerve them, as far as his memory wou'd give him leave.

The next day, the emperor having mounted a huge camel; preceeded by a large body of life-guards, and follow'd by a numerous train, arriv'd about three in the afternoon. Being come within an

an hundred paces of us, he ſtopt; upon which we immediately fell proſtrate, according to our inſtructions. We then roſe up, when our interpreter taking the ſpeaking-trumpet, made a compliment to his *Independance*, which laſted five minutes. The chancellor's anſwer, which was very polite and eloquent, took up thirty ſeconds; and this being done, we drew off to the left, in order to make room for the emperor, who getting into our canoo with ſome of his favourites, ſet out towards the ſhip; but as his *Independance* was very fat and unweildy, all the courtiers were forc'd to lift him into the boat, but he had like to have tumbled into the ſea. He did us the honour to ſtay two hours on board; and his courtiers having view'd her one after another, were in the higheſt admiration at ſo uncommon a ſight.

The emperor was look'd upon as one of the fineſt ſhap'd princes, that had ever ſat upon the throne of that iſland. He was very tall and corpulent.

His

His ſhoulders were vaſtly broad, between which there aroſe a perfectly convex hump, that quite eclips'd his ſhoulder-blade, and ſham'd all the camels of his train. Another natural protuberance he had before, fell down to his ſtomach, and was almoſt contiguous to his prominent belly. This, in the eyes of his ſubjects, diffus'd a majeſtic gravity over his whole perſon.

Our interpreter diſcours'd with ſeveral of the courtiers, who told us very politely, that they ſhar'd with us in the joy we muſt have felt, in having had an opportunity, of adminiſtring a new pleaſure to their auguſt ſovereign. But now the emperor having ſeen and examin'd the veſſel at leiſure, and applauded our great art and skill, return'd into the canoo, when mounting his camel, he departed with his whole train. Before he left the place, he ſent our captain his picture, ſet with diamonds and emeralds, which was very like his majeſty, except that the artiſt had flatter'd him a little, by drawing

drawing his protuberances a little larger than the life.

In the mean time, as we cou'd not leave the iſland before a month; and that each of us had not above five or ſix charges of powder left, it was reſolv'd we ſhould husband our proviſions till we embark'd; and keep our powder to knock down game two days before we ſet ſail, in order that we might not be forc'd to broil it. Accordingly we made a reſolution to live upon fiſh till we ſet out; but then we were unprovided with nets, which was a great diſappointment to us; however, we ſupply'd the want of them in the following manner.

I went into a neighbouring wood, and cut eight very ſtrait branches, which I made into poles of ten foot in length. I afterwards got our lockſmith to make five or ſix hundred little hooks, all of them very ſharp pointed. Theſe hooks, being baited with pieces of fleſh, were fix'd to my poles; and I ſet them on the ſtrand when the tide was out, knowing it would be cover'd with water at the return

return of it. I waited for this, in order to ſee whether the waves would not carry away my poles, but had the ſatisfaction to find they kept tight and firm, and indeed I had drove them in very ſtrong. Three hours after it was ebb, when I ſaw all my poles loaded with fiſh of different ſizes. I then went and call'd ſeveral of my comrades, and deſir'd them to help me in bringing along the great cargo of fiſh I had catch'd. They were agreeably ſurpriz'd to find I had had ſuch good ſport. We repeated it for ſeveral days till we ſet out, and catch'd ſo much fiſh, that we carried great quantities on board with us.

Having put ſufficient ballaſt into our veſſel, and being prepar'd to embark, a general chaſe was order'd for three days together. Fortune was ſo favourable, that we kill'd a great number of wild oxen, deer, and ſeveral other animals, all which we carried on board the veſſel; and at laſt, a favourable gale ſpringing up, we weigh'd anchor and ſet ſail for *Europe*.

A week after, by an observation, we computed we had ran an hundred and thirty leagues. We were not in want of a compass, our mate having given us an excellent loadstone, he had happily sav'd from the wreck, and with this he touch'd a needle which our locksmith made. But unluckily we had not one great gun on board; and having no other arms but our sabres, bayonets, muskets and pistols, as our powder was gone, the latter consequently could be of no use; so that we were very uneasy lest we should be oblig'd to fight. However the first engagement we met with, procur'd us the very thing we wanted, as the reader will presently find.

We had now gone on in our course for about two months, when we discover'd a pirate of *Achem* who gave us chase. We crouded all our sail in order to get clear of her, but to no purpose, and she came up with us. We then prepar'd to put ourselves in a posture of defence, and join'd in opinion with the captain, the pilot and the mate, that

that we ſhould endeavour to grapple with her, ſhe being a ſmall veſſel, and her crew very inconſiderable.

Accordingly we did ſo, and after having ſtood a few broad-ſides, which did us very little damage, we got to windward of the pirate, and ſoon grappled with her. Immediately we boarded her, thoſe at the head puſhing forward with their drawn ſabres, and the reſt with their bayonets fix'd upon the muzzel of their pieces. The barbarians, who were much inferior in number to us, aſtoniſh'd and confounded at this bold action, were moſt of them cut to pieces; ſo that we got poſſeſſion of their veſſel, which we clear'd of the proviſions, goods, powder and whatever tackle and rigging might be of ſervice to us; and were overjoy'd to find twenty four pieces of cannon on board her; and this being done, we put the pirates on board their own ſhip, not thinking it proper to encumber our veſſel with ſuch priſoners.

'Tis now, ſays Capt. *Harrington*, about two months ſince this happen'd;

and as by taking this prize, we have got *India* goods of great value on board, ſuch as callico's of *Bengal* and *Surrat*, and *China* ſilk, we are reſolv'd to ſail for the ſouth-ſea, and there carry on a private trade. Happily, chance carried us near the iſland on which you was caſt; and a calm having detain'd us in the road, you ſpy'd us, and implor'd our ſuccour. Let us ever, my deareſt *Gulliver*, bleſs providence, whoſe ways are unſearchable; and always put our greateſt confidence in it, tho' we ſhould be oppreſs'd with numberleſs misfortunes.

I now, ſays he, have told you all my adventures, ſince we parted, by which you find I have led a very melancholy life; however, my fortunate meeting with you, has reſtor'd me to all my joy. In the mean time, let me know why you ſeem to regret the place you lately came from. Are you dead to thoſe impreſſions, which a love of liberty, and the deſire of ſeeing again one's native country, inſpires all other men with? Has the continual ſeries of ill fortune, which has attended you,

you, caſt a deadly damp upon your mind?

I cou'd not then forbear telling him the violent paſſion I had felt for *Abenouſſakee*'s daughter, and how I was tortur'd, when I ſaw her, overcome with the blackeſt deſpair, leap into the ſea, at my leaving her. Capt. *Harrington* did all that lay in his power to comfort me, and told me very obligingly, that he had two daughters in *England*, who were look'd upon as very pretty women; that in caſe we had the good fortune of reviſiting again our native country, I ſhould take my choice, and at the ſame time promis'd to ſettle half his eſtate upon me; that he was oblig'd to me for reſcuing him from ſlavery in the iſland of *Babilary*, which, he ſaid, was ſuch an obligation, as it wou'd be impoſſible for him ever to repay.

CHAP. III.

The author goes on ſhore on Eſtate's-land. *Deſcription of the different iſlands of* Terra del Fuego. *Iſlands of poets, geometricians, philoſophers, muſicians, and actors.*

THE diſcourſes I frequently had with Capt. *Harrington*, allay'd, in ſome meaſure, my anxiety; reaſon began inſenſibly to reſume its throne, and the deep anguiſh which ſat brooding over my ſpirits, was now a little abated. Two days after our being on board, a gale ſprung up, which tho' not a very favourable one, we yet weigh'd anchor. We ſpread our ſails, and ply'd to windward. The wind afterwards blew very favourable, ſo that in about ſix weeks we entred the ſtreights of *Magellan*, between *Terra del Fuego* and that of the *Patagons*. 'Tis well known that *Terra del Fuego* was diſcover'd in 1520 by the famous *Fardinand Magellan*, who took

it

it for a large iſland; but mariners have ſince diſcover'd that this land does not conſiſt of one ſingle iſland, but of a conſiderable number, which lie very high, but are little known to this day. The inhabitants, if we are to credit the *Spaniards*, are giants; but other nations, who have gone into the ſouth-ſea thro' the ſtreights of *Magellan*, inform us, that thoſe iſlands are inhabited by people, who, tho' very robuſt, are but of the uſual ſtature; that they live like ſo many beaſts; and tho' they inhabit a very cold climate, they yet go naked, and dwell in the holes of the mountains.

In my opinion, they all have impos'd upon us; and I'm perſuaded theſe people are as much civiliz'd, as the nations of the ſouthern part of *America* have been in all ages, who are ſeperated from them only by a very narrow *Streight*. Be this as it will, the diſcoveries we made in our paſſage thro' the ſtreights of *Magellan*, may be of ſervice to correct the miſtake we have hitherto been in with

regard to thoſe iſlands, whoſe inhabitants were ſuppos'd to be wild, unpoliſh'd, untractable men. However, 'tis certain that ſome of them at leaſt are peopled by men who are far from meriting the name of ſavage, as will be ſhewn in the ſequel.

Our crew were for putting into *Eſtate's-land*, the moſt ſouthern of all the iſlands. It was formerly diſcover'd by the *Dutch*, who have given ſuch a general and confus'd idea of it, that we may conclude 'tis but little known to them. Curioſity prompted us to ſee whether that iſland were really barren and uninhabited, as was reported; or whether it were poſſible to make a ſettlement upon it, and carry on a trade there. We coaſted ſeveral iſlands, and being got near that of the *Eſtates*, were very much ſurpriz'd to ſee a boat rowing towards us, fill'd with people in *European* habits, who drawing near the ſhip, ſpoke to us in *Dutch*, and invited us to caſt anchor in their port. They guided us through the midſt of a multitude of rocks which form'd a

kind

kind of bulwark round their iſland, that wou'd have barr'd our entrance, had we not made uſe of the long-boat. 'Twas then *January*, and the ſeaſon was vaſtly hot; but they aſſur'd us 'twas very cold in thoſe parts in *June* and *July*. We went up a little bay, which form'd a pretty ſecure road, and caſt anchor in a nook on the left.

So far from finding the iſland barren and uninhabited, we ſaw a very fruitful populous country. I am ſure my eyes never beheld ſuch handſome men and women; and I can affirm, that I did not meet with ſo much as one perſon who was the leaſt deform'd. A *Dutch* veſſel, as we were told, having caſt anchor at that iſland in 1673, but upon what deſign I cannot tell; found the country ſo lovely and fruitful, the inhabitants ſo kind and polite, and particularly the women ſo beautiful, and ſweet-temper'd, that the crew cou'd never be prevail'd with to quit ſo delightful a place, which abounded with every thing that could be wiſh'd; a place where love, the ſtrongeſt of all tyes, kept

them in ſpight of themſelves. Accordingly, they thought no more of their country and families, but marrying ſeveral women of the country, (polygamy being allow'd both by law and cuſtom) they had children by them, which increas'd their affection for that charming ſpot.

The reader will ſuppoſe, that we met with a hearty welcome; and indeed I never ſpent my time ſo agreeably in any place before or ſince; inſomuch that we were tempted to imitate the *Dutch*, who at the ſight of this country, had forgot their own. But our captain, and the reſt of the officers, being of an age not to be enſnar'd by female charms, eaſily reſiſted the temptation. As for myſelf, I muſt confeſs I ſhould have been captivated, had not the judicious advice which Capt. *Harrington* gave me, check'd my natural fondneſs for the fair-ſex. He told me, that the beauty of a woman ought never to tempt us to engage in ſuch tyes as were laſting; that I ow'd myſelf to my country and family; that my father might poſſibly be dead; and that

I was bound to aſſiſt my brothers and ſiſters, who were ſtill very young.

During my ſtay in this iſland, I one day ſaw the natives croud about the port, and embark haſtily on board a great number of little veſſels. I enquir'd the reaſon of that, of a young man, whoſe name was *Wanouef*, born in that iſland of *Dutch* parents, who gave me the following anſwer. You are to know, ſays he, that this iſland is ſurrounded with ſeveral others, with whom we trade, and this trade is of ſeveral kinds. In the iſland of *Foolick*, ſituated five leagues from hence to the north-weſt, will ſhortly be open'd a celebrated fair, which is kept every year about this time. To give you an idea of the curious wares which are ſold at this famous fair, I muſt firſt tell you, that the moſt conſiderable inhabitants of that iſland are all poets, who pretend to be inſpir'd by heaven. They affirm themſelves to be deſcended from one *HEROSOM*, an illuſtrious poet of great antiquity, ſon to the ſun and moon, whoſe celeſtial deſcendants, they ſay, are inceſſantly

ly indulg'd the influence of theſe two powerful planets. They adore this *HEROSOM*, and pay him a moſt ſolemn worſhip. Like him, they ſpend their whole lives in writing verſes of every ſpecies, all which they vend in a grand manner at the fair abovementiond.

I then ask'd *Wanouef*, whether this trade were advantageous and profitable. Of little profit, ſays he, for the iſland in general is very barren, and the inhabitants miſerably poor; but then, happily for them, they deſpiſe riches; and the poetical traffic, which is the only one, produces ſufficient to maintain the people, and defray the ſmall expence of the nobles, or in other words, the poets. As the kingdom is elective, the monarch is always choſen from among theſe; but the electors are themſelves choſen out of the body of the people, otherwiſe the grandees would eternally ſquabble about the election; each of theſe would aim at the crown, becauſe there is not one among

among them, but thinks he himſelf beſt deſerves to wear it.

Don't the grandees, ſays I, ſometimes foment great troubles in the State? Very often, ſays he; the government is obnoxious to frequent revolutions, occaſion'd by the ambition of the Great, who are vain, haughty, jealous, fickle, factious, and reſtleſs. About twenty four years ago, one *Hoſtoginam* was choſen king. His reputation at that time was very great among the people. His juſt, ſagacious, ſublime mind, and his great wiſdom and extreme politeneſs, gain'd him every voice. However, he did not ſpeak his own tongue with the utmoſt purity, which was the only objection that cou'd be made to him. The language of the grandees of this kingdom is vaſtly difficult, becauſe they are oblig'd to ſpeak in cadence, rime, and meaſure; and to uſe a peculiar ſtile, which is very different from that of the vulgar.

But *Hoſtoginam*, notwithſtanding this defect, was elected king. In the beginning

ginning of his reign, the people had no reaſon to be diſſatisfy'd with their choice, for he held the reins with the moſt conſummate prudence, and govern'd with the utmoſt policy and moderation; he had the moſt tender regard for the grandees, whoſe frailties he flatter'd, and conceal'd all their faults; but as to the people, he was now become their idol. However, this learned and judicious prince, experienc'd the viciſſitude of all ſublunary things. As he was a prince of great underſtanding, and an enemy to novelty, he attempted to aboliſh the worſhip of *HEROSOM*, whom he affirm'd to be a mere man; and ſaid, he did not deſerve that altars ſhould be erected in his honour. He publiſh'd a proclamation for the aboliſhing of this worſhip; but this was look'd upon as the moſt barefac'd impiety, and diſguſted the nobles no leſs than the common people. The former call'd a parliament, repreſenting the whole nation, who were of opinion, that as *Hoſtoginam* was convicted of a deſign to ſubvert the antient religion of the country, they therefore ſhould

ſummon

ſummon him to revoke his ſcandalous edict, and immediately recognize *HEROSOM* as god. *Hoſtoginam* refus'd to comply, and oppos'd the conſpirators with a ſmall number of his faithful ſubjects, who had approv'd his innovation; and were as incredulous, at leaſt, as himſelf, with regard to the pretended divinity of the father of poeſy. This occaſion'd the utmoſt confuſion, and 'twas in vain that *Hoſtoginam* relied upon his feeble authority, and the love of his ſubjects; for by this time it was grown very cold.

That of the grandees, which now was more powerful and in greater credit in the ſtate, reſolv'd to enquire into the genealogy of *Hoſtoginam*, and affirm'd he was not one of the poetical deſcendants of *HEROSOM*. 'Tis not known, whether this accuſation was well or ill grounded. But be that as it will, this pretended diſcovery was made a handle to ruin him, and accordingly he was try'd and declar'd to have forfeited his crown. As ſeveral perſons of great authority were his friends,

friends, ſome of the grandees voted to have him put to death; however, this cruel motion was unanimouſly rejected, and *Hoſtoginam* was only baniſh'd to a royal palace, ſituated on the banks of a river which flows by the capital city. Here he ſpends his life with his old friends, men of equal merit with himſelf, who ſtill adhere to him in his misfortunes; a rare example of fidelity, of which there are few inſtances in hiſtory.

In the mean time *Baſtippo*, who had the chief hand in dethroning the prince, was rais'd to the throne, and crown'd with the utmoſt ſolemnity. This prince would have been rank'd among the moſt illuſtrious that ever reign'd in the iſland, had he been more politic, and behav'd with greater moderation. But he had no manner of regard for the grandees; ſo far from it, that he endeavour'd to leſſen them; treated them with contempt upon all occaſions, and went ſuch lengths as to uſe ſeveral of them ill.

But now the friends of the ejected monarch, took advantage of the diſcontent of the grandees, and form'd a

conſpiracy

conſpiracy againſt him, in which they engag'd thoſe very perſons who had rais'd him to the throne. The inſurrection became univerſal, inſomuch that the new king was forc'd to quit the iſland, for otherwiſe he would have fallen a ſacrifice to the vengeance of the grandees. Ever ſince that time, the government has ſunk to a kind of anarchy, the people not having yet agreed to elect a new king.

I was extremely pleas'd with theſe particulars, and ask'd *Wanouef*, whether the fair of the iſland which drew ſo many merchants to it, abounded with commodities. Yes, ſays he, of all ſorts. One ſhop is full of tragedies, another of comedies; here we meet with operas, (the words I mean,) cantata's and paſtorals; there epic poems; here, ſatyrs, epiſtles and elegies; there tales, fables, epigrams and ballads. Some ſhops are ſtock'd with every ſpecies of poetry, from the epic poem and tragedy, down to the ballad and riddle. There are alſo manufactures of all prices, but nothing ſells ſo cheap as ſpiritual ſongs.

Have

Have all the merchants, ſays I, who buy theſe ſeveral particulars, a good market for their wares. That's as it happens, ſays he. As moſt of the buyers who retail out their goods again, are no judges of their value; they are often impos'd upon, and oblig'd to ſell that for a trifle, for which they paid a great price. Beſides, the trade theſe retailers carry on, is not very conſiderable; for the goods they purchaſe at *Foolick* fair, are always ſearch'd before they are ſhipp'd for the other iſlands, and what is moſt grating, are ſometimes confiſcated by the inſpectors.

But, ſays I, interrupting him, are there no orators, philoſophers and geometricians in this iſland? If there are any, how is it poſſible for them to ſubmit to a poetical government? We formerly, ſays the *Dutchman*, ſwarm'd with them, but they have been drove out, as ſo many diſturbers of the peace, becauſe they contemn'd the poſterity of *HEROSOM*, or the children of the ſun and moon, tho' they are deſcended from

from the earth and air. Theſe were for ever exclaiming againſt poetry; they depreciated the beſt manufactures, and put the moſt celebrated artiſts upon the ſame foot with thoſe contemptible caper-merchants, whoſe art, ſaid they, is equally difficult and unprofitable.

The orators are happily retir'd into a very fruitful country, where nevertheleſs moſt of them are either over-grown with fat, or reduc'd to ſo many skeletons. But the philoſophers and geometricians have been forc'd to inhabit a dry, barren country, in which nothing is found but bitter fruits, and is beſides choak'd up with briars and brambles. 'Tis here the geometricians ſpend the day in drawing figures on the ſand, and in demonſtrating clearly to one another, that one and one make two; and the night in obſerving the cœleſtial motions, inſomuch that one would think they were ſo many inanimate Beings. A deep ſilence reigns throughout the whole iſland; and they meditate ſo intenſely on curves, obtuſe an-

gles, *trapeziums*, and other mathematical figures, that one wou'd conclude their minds were moulded into thoſe ſhapes.

As for the philoſophers, ſome employ themſelves in weighing the air, others in meaſuring the ſeveral degrees of heat, cold, dryneſs, and moiſture; in comparing two drops of water, and examining whether they are exactly alike; in hunting after definitions, that is, in ſupplying the place of a word by ſeveral others equivalent to it; in diſputing on the nature of exiſtence, on infinity, on modal entities, the origin of thought, and ſuch like topics, which they look upon as highly worthy the employment of the human mind.

They take a particular delight in raiſing vaſt edifices, call'd by them ſyſtems. Theſe they begin at top, and ſhore them as well as they can, till ſuch time as the foundations are laid; but very often, while this is doing, the building falls to the ground, and buries the architect under its ruins. Some of them are perpetually talking

of

of *Vortices*, and the *materia ſubtilis*; others about abſolute accidents and ſubſtantial forms; whence it is, that ſuch as have had the curioſity to viſit our iſland, purely for inſtruction, return almoſt as ignorant, as thoſe who never came among us. In fine, this country is always cover'd with a perpetual ſnow; the roads are very bad, and travellers frequently loſe their way in them.

Tho' the inhabitants of *Foolick*, ſays I, would not permit philoſophers, orators, and geometricians to live among them, I preſume they had not the ſame antipathy to muſicians, ſince their art bears ſuch an affinity to poetry. Muſicians, ſays he, don't live in the poetical iſland, but inhabit one that lies very near it, where they are ſuffer'd to ſpend their days in peace and tranquility, provided they pay tribute to the king of *Foolick*. Their iſland is vaſtly agreeable, and no other ſound is heard in it, but that of voices and inſtruments, which form a perpetual concert: the parterres of their country-houſes are ſo

diſpos'd, that they look like pieces of muſic prick'd upon paper: all their gardens are ſo many muſical compartments, where all kinds of airs are found at ſight; ſo that it may be juſtly affirm'd, that the groves, the trees, and flowers are really ſung in this country. Their houſes in general are hung with operas, cantata's, interludes, and ſonatas; the people always ſing their words; and the moſt common trifling things are expreſs'd in recitativo, and the moſt melting airs. They are ſubject to a monarch whoſe ſcepter is in the ſhape of a cylinder; this he always holds in his hand, and therewith checks their flights, and whimſical maggots. In fine, they are all voice or all ear; inſomuch that they ſeem not to make the leaſt uſe of their other ſenſes, much leſs of the rational faculties: however, we are aſſur'd they would be very reaſonable creatures, were it poſſible for good ſenſe to be prick'd down like muſic. They buy up vaſt quantities of the commodities of *Foolick* fair, but of the very worſt ſort;

ſort; but then they have the art of ſetting the moſt wretched performances, in a very advantageous light, by their learned ſophiſtication; beſides, what they gave but a very trifle for, they vend at a very high price.

Another ſort of men, who inhabit an iſland which is not very far diſtant from it, follow almoſt the ſame method, and are no leſs gainers by it. The people I mean are players; a polite and aimable ſett of creatures, whoſe ſole aim is to pleaſe. They travel into all the iſlands round about them, where they build ſtages, and ſpend their whole lives in ſpeaking in public. Their government is far from being regular, and is a kind of anarchy. We are aſſur'd, that they underſtand perfectly the art of giving elegance to flat verſes; ſtrength to low and trifling thoughts; ſublimity to rants; and grace to the moſt trite circumſtances. In a word, I don't know whether it would be poſſible for the inhabitants of *Foolick* to ſubſiſt, did

not the players and muſicians, conſume the greateſt part of their commodities.

CHAP. IV.

Sequel of the deſcription of the iſlands of Terra del Fuego. *Iſland of phyſicians, and that of gluttons.*

AFter this account, which I thought amuſing enough, but dare not quite affirm it to be matter of fact, as I know it only by hear-ſay, the *Dutchman* continued to relate the following particulars, which I ſhall ſet down with the fidelity of an hiſtorian. Since I, ſays he, have mentioned theſe ſeveral iſles to you, I muſt not omit a very famous and wealthy one, which alſo is one of thoſe that the *Europeans* have improperly call'd *Terra del Fuego*. 'Tis that of phyſicians. It produces nothing but manna, rhubarb, caſſia, ſena, and ſuch like medicinal plants. All the artificers are either apothecaries, or makers of ſiringes, inciſion-knives and lancets. All its waters are mineral, ſo that the

the ſoil yields nothing neceſſary to the ſuſtenance of the body, or the convenience of life.

However, the people are very rich, and enjoy an affluence of all things. As the inhabitants of the other iſlands fancy they want their aſſiſtance, they go thither in crouds, and carry great ſums of money along with them, but generally return from thence, naked and pennyleſs, in caſe they are able to return, for ſeveral of them die there. And indeed their plains are ſo many wide-extended church-yards, the air thereof being very dangerous, particularly to foreigners, notwithſtanding the ſalubrity of the plants. The inhabitants of *Foolick*, affirm there is a ſubterraneous paſſage in this iſland, which leads to hell by very ſhort paths, and that the ſprings of *Acheron* and of *Lethe* are found in it.

The government of this iſland is like that of antient *Rome*. The phyſicians who preſide in the adminiſtration repreſent the patricians; and the ſurgeons, who compoſe the ſecond body

of the republic anſwer to the plebeians. Both of them aſſemble daily in a gloomy palace, hung with black velvet. 'Tis here all their conſultations are held, but with this difference, that the former, who compoſe the higher houſe, form their eſſays and diſcourſes on the living, and the latter on the dead.

Theſe two bodies hate one another, as cordially as the ſenate and people of *Rome* us'd to do; the former has alſo its conſuls, and the latter its tribunes. The firſt are perpetually endeavouring to humble and depreſs the laſt; but as theſe are more numerous, and powerfully protected by the prieſteſſes of the goddeſs of *LOVE*, who is greatly rever'd in this iſland, they maintain their ground with great vigour, and defy the empty efforts of their adverſaries, tho' they at the ſame time look upon them as their maſters.

The former, finding the latter began to triumph over them, publiſh'd ſome years ſince a large volume in quarto, intitled,

intitled, *The murthers committed by the ſurgeons*; containing a liſt of thoſe they either maim'd or butcher'd during a century. The ſurgeons, by way of repriſal, publiſh'd a liſt of thoſe whom the phyſicians had diſpatch'd in the courſe of ten years, which we are told ſwell'd to twenty volumes in folio, on a very ſmall letter; with the ſignatures of the ſeveral Relations of thoſe they aſſaſſinated in the margin. The publication of thoſe twenty volumes, occaſioned by their inteſtine feuds, has prejudic'd them in the minds of ſeveral inhabitants of the neighbouring iſlands, who conſider them as man-ſlayers. However, they ſtill maintain their reputation, and people yet confide in them, the reaſon of which is, that the love of life is ſtronger than a thouſand arguments or experiments; beſides, the cure of one ſingle perſon, obliterates the remembrance of a million they have ſent out of the world.

After all, it muſt be confeſs'd, that ſometimes, 'tis not their fault, if a patient does not recover; however,

ever, the world is ſo partial, that they would have them cure every one that comes under their hands, as tho' life and death were abſolutely in their power, and it were poſſible for them to change the decrees of fate. Theſe people have a kind of *Alcoran* or *Talmud*, the precepts of which they follow to a tittle; their ſtatutes not allowing them to deviate from it. Lord have mercy upon thoſe whom this *Alcoran* or *Talmud* ſentences to die!

Beſides theſe ſurgeons who are for ever rebelling againſt the phyſicians; this iſland is infeſted by another kind of refractory mutineers, who are equally abhorr'd by both. Theſe are your quacks, that practice phyſic in a fraudulent manner, who are treated like our pedlars that ſell without a licenſe; when theſe are catch'd in the fact, their uſual puniſhment, is, to be forc'd to ſwallow down all the aloes, mercury, and pills that is found in their houſes. Further, we are told, that thoſe phyſicians exclaim againſt celibacy, which they are ſuppos'd,

pos'd to do either from a conſcientious, or political motive, in order to attone for the injury which their art does to nature.

The men who contribute chiefly to the wealth of this iſland, are the inhabitants of a neighbouring one, lying weſt-ward, whoſe government is wholly hierarchical, that is, entirely ſuperintended by the prieſts of the god *BELLY*, call'd in their language *BARATROGULO*. This ridiculous deity is repreſented in his temple under a monſtrous ſhape. 'Tis a ſhort ſtatue, but vaſtly corpulent and unweildy, whoſe prominent belly is four ells from ſide to ſide. Its goggle-eyes are very large, in compariſon of its head; which is narrow, flat, and earleſs; its jaw-bones appear very wide, and are arm'd with ſharp-pointed teeth; and in its mouth, which is made to gape continually, by means of a ſpring conceal'd in the ſtomach, is heard a noiſe made by the chattering of the teeth.

The God is ſeated before a table, on which the ſuperſtitious people are continually placing, in a moſt devout manner, viands and dainties of all kinds, to feed the prieſts of this temple, who boaſt a moſt delicious corpulency, and double chin; and in ſhort are the very picture of the canons in our cathedrals. One very odd circumſtance is, that they are what we call *Ventriloqui*; for always when they are conſulted, they never give their anſwers by the mouth, but by the belly. In a word, they are heavy and indolent, and are generally found with victuals before them. 'Tis here theſe devout drones treat of all affairs relating to religion or government; here they frequently chaunt the praiſes of the God they worſhip; nor are they aſham'd to aſſert, that the god *BELLY* is the inventor of all arts and ſciences; and that he firſt taught men to labour in order to procure themſelves the neceſſaries of life. But tho' they won't give themſelves the trouble of ſetting a pattern to others, they yet earneſtly exhort the common people to

be laborious, and diſpenſe none but the rich from working.

To conclude, the chief trades that are exercis'd in this iſland, are all relative to feaſting and good cheer, and it abounds with cooks of all ſorts. The prieſts, elect annually a doge or dean, who is choſen out of their chapter: however, this dignity is beſtow'd on the moſt deſerving; and he who eats the greateſt quantity, and gobbles it down faſteſt, has the honour of being elected. The country abounds with paſture ground, which feeds a multitude of cattle, and is ſtor'd with game of every kind. But notwithſtanding this, a dangerous diſtemper reigns perpetually in this country, which, had it not been for the conſtant uſe of rhubarb, caſſia, manna, ſena, antimony, and the ſyringe, would have long ſince made a dreadful havock among the inhabitants, and been particularly fatal to the god who is the object of their worſhip.

Is it poſſible, ſays I, interrupting him, for theſe indefatigable eaters not to fall a prey to their voracious appetites?

tites? But then, why don't theſe glut-tonous wretches; theſe ſlaves to ſen-ſuality, prefer a ſalutary regimen, to the frequent uſe of nauſeous potions, which phyſic adminiſters?

To prevent, ſays he, their exceſſive corpulency from throwing them into mortal diſeaſes, and eſpecially apo-plexies, they uſe an excellent preſerva-tive four times a year; which is the getting able ſurgeons to take down their fat. Theſe, by ſlight inciſions in the moſt muſculous parts, by corroſive topical remedies, by repeated rubbings, and the uſe of a catholicon, diminiſh their enormous ſize; and thereby diſ-penſe them from the dreadful neceſſity of being abſtemious.

With regard to the preparation of purgative remedies, which they are often oblig'd to take, to remove the obſtructions and ſuffocations with which they are oppreſs'd, 'tis done in ſuch a manner, as no way inter-feres with their ſenſuality. Manna, milk-thiſtle, and ſcamony, or bind-weed, are boil'd in their broths; they

have

have a cullis of rhubarb, a fricaſſee of julips, pidgeons cook'd with ſena, pills toſs'd up in a ragout, a rump of beef larded with caſſia, a ſhoulder powder'd with mineral and vegetable kermes; ſallets made of the flowers of the peach-tree and follicle, ſeaſon'd with antimoniz'd ſalt, ſoluble-tartar, oyl of vitriol, and vinegar of ſquills; *coloquintida* pies bak'd with quinces, and the cruſt made of *ricinus vulgaris* or indian pine-nuts; cheeſes and hams impregnated with *Epſom* ſalt, *ſal armoniac* and *polychreſton*; and laſtly, preſerves of elder, ſweet-almonds and province roſes. All theſe are ſo learnedly prepar'd, and ſo wonderfully ſeaſon'd by their cooks, who have great skill in pharmacy, that they are purg'd without knowing it; and perceive it only by their ſtrong reachings; their breaking wind both ways more frequently, than uſual; and their copious and violent ſtools, which they forward by a few doſes of tobacco. Before they go to reſt, they frequently drink a broth made of

of henbane, mandrake and *ſtramonium*, this throws them into a ſound ſleep, and regales them with viſionary banquets.

CHAP. V.

The author narrowly eſcapes being devour'd by bears in the iſland of Letatiſpons. *The reception he meets with from the inhabitants. He lives among them. His converſation with* Taiſaco.

AFter we had reſided ſome time in *Eſtate's-land*, where we refreſh'd ourſelves, and ſeveral of our crew who were ſick recover'd their health, we took leave of the *Dutchmen* who had receiv'd us ſo courteouſly. Theſe gave us plenty of proviſions, and made us promiſe to call upon them at our return from the *South-Sea*, in order to bring them ſeveral things they wanted, which we hop'd ſuch of our *European* veſſels would furniſh us with, as carry on

on a private trade on the coaſts of *Chili* and *Peru*.

We then ſet ſail the 17th of *Auguſt*, 1718, and directed our courſe to the ſtraits of *Magellan*, which we paſs'd very happily, and as the current ran vaſtly ſtrong, in a ſhort time. After leaving *Cape Victory* to our ſtarboard, and then the iſland *Madre de Dios*, being got off cape *Diego Callego*, it blew ſouth-eaſt, upon which we reſolv'd to make a little to ſeaward, in order to attempt to diſcover ſome iſlands, in that part of the *Magellanic* ſea, in which our geographers have not placed any. I hinted this to our captain and the chief officers, and at the ſame time took notice, that it was inglorious for the *Europeans*, not to have made any diſcovery in thoſe parts, for theſe fifty years laſt paſt. Alas! I ſoon had reaſon to repent my giving this fatal counſel.

Being in about the 45th degree of ſouthern latitude, and the 269th of longitude, we diſcover'd an iſland

which appear'd to us large, and worthy of being viſited.

We did not wonder that the *European* veſſels which go to *Chili* and *Peru*, had not yet diſcover'd it, becauſe they uſually coaſt along that pacific ocean; and are in no danger of ſtorms, theſe being as rarely met with as rocks in thoſe parts.

Being come within two leagues of that land, call'd, as I afterwards found, the iſland of the *Letatiſpons*, we caſt anchor, and our captain with ſome *Dutch* officers, ſeveral of our *Portugueze*, Capt. *Harrington* and myſelf, got into the long-boat, and were row'd ſafe to ſhore. We firſt found a ſolitary place, cover'd with tufted trees; but afterwards perceiv'd a little beaten path, whence we concluded that the iſland was inhabited. We follow'd the track, keeping cloſe together, and went near half a league up it without meeting either man or beaſt. I got a conſiderable way before the reſt, having a brave young *Portugueze* in my company, who lov'd walking

ing as much as myſelf, and was no leſs impatient to gratify his curioſity. We left the path, and going up a pretty ſteep mountain, the better to view the country, we left our company behind in the valley.

We were ſcarce got to the top, when we ſaw ſeveral bears of an enormous ſize coming down on the left ſide of the mountain. Our companions ſeeing them, did not dare to advance forward, or ſtay till they were come up, and therefore thought it would be beſt to go back. We were then for coming down the mountain, as they did, but were intercepted by the bears. Their number and ſize, notwithſtanding that we were arm'd with ſabres and muskets, terrified us very much. In this dreadful dilemna, recollecting I had heard, that the way to eſcape thoſe fierce creatures, was to fall upon one's belly, and lie motionleſs on the ground, and not diſcover the leaſt ſign of life, I reſolv'd to do ſo, and bid my companion do the ſame, which he did accordingly. The bears came

up to us, and finding we did not ſtir, they went away without doing us any harm. In the mean time, our companions, who ran as faſt as their feet would carry them, ſeeing us at a diſtance extended on the ground, in the midſt of thoſe cruel beaſts, and ſuppoſing we were kill'd, return'd on board; ſo that we were left in an unknown country, abandon'd to grief and deſpair.

I ſaid to *Silva*, for ſo was the young *Portugueze* call'd, that it would be proper for us to remove from that dangerous place, and follow the beaten road. We trac'd it for five hours, without meeting ſo much as one human creature or a ſingle habitation. At laſt, about ſun-ſet, we met a man who ſeem'd to be about eight and twenty. He wore a cap made of red morocco leather, ſhap'd like a cone, the ſides whereof were ſett off, and faſtned with a claſp; a kind of ſurtoot made of green ſattin deſcended almoſt to his feet; under which ſurtoot he wore a red waiſtcoat, and breeches

breeches and ſtockings of the ſame colour, which were tied together. We made him a very low bow, and going up to him, gave him to underſtand by the moſt expreſſive geſtures, that we were two unhappy ſtrangers, who ſtood in need of his ſuccour. But how great was our ſurprize when he ſpake *Spaniſh* to us, and told us, we had an *European* air! he ask'd us what part of *Europe* we were born in, and what chance had brought us into a country ſo little known to the reſt of the world. We anſwer'd him in the ſame tongue, that one of us was a native of *England* and the other of *Portugal*; and then acquainted him with the long voyage we had made; the reaſon of our landing in that iſland; and the fatal accident which had ſeparated us from the reſt of our comrades.

Unhappy travellers! ſays he, be not dejected becauſe you are forc'd to ſtay in this iſland, for you are got among a moſt beneficent people, whoſe chief law is hoſpitality, and aſſiſting the wretched. Follow me, ſays he;

I'll carry you to a village that is not far from hence. Suppreſs the grief and anxiety that appear in your countenances; I'll take you into my own houſe, and depend upon't my wife, my children and grand-children will be overjoy'd to ſee and ſuccour you to the utmoſt of their power.

Overjoy'd at this compliment, we return'd our unknown patron a thouſand thanks for his generous offer; but cou'd not think how it were poſſible for ſo young a man to have great grand-children. In the mean time we walk'd towards the village, and in the way, ask'd our guide whether he were born in *Spain* or *America*. I was, ſays he, born in the village to which you are now going; and don't wonder if I ſpeak *Spaniſh*; for I was in *Chili* about threeſcore and ten years ago, and there learnt the *Spaniſh* language. I am glad you was not born in a country, the natives of which, fir'd with an inſatiable thirſt of wealth, deſtroy'd a million of ſouls in *Chili*, which was once the fineſt ſpot upon earth, but is now wild,

and

and very thin of inhabitants, and ſubject to the *Spaniards*, who govern it with a rod of iron. 'Tis a great happineſs for us that we are ſecur'd from their tyranny; and, we thank Heaven, that the moſt valuable metals in our iſland are copper and iron. But, the advantages we enjoy are vaſtly preferable to imaginary riches; we breathe a pure air; our fruitful ſoil produces wholeſome food, which enables us to live to a great age; and our lives are unruffled with cares and infirmities. In other countries, people die of age; here, my countrymen, after having liv'd a long term of years, die with youth; but this is a paradox, you will comprehend and admire, after you have liv'd ſome time among us.

We arriv'd at the village, which, it being dark, we entred privately. Our guide, whoſe name was *Taifaco* as we afterwards found, going thro' it, carried us to his houſe, which was large, and immediately preſented us to a boy dreſs'd in black ſattin clothes, whom we took to be about ten or twelve

years of age, for whom he ſeem'd to have the higheſt reſpect. This boy, who had a magiſterial air, and whoſe judgment ſeem'd to be ripe, receiv'd us with great civility; and after *Taiſaco* had told him our caſe, he gave orders that we ſhould be well us'd. At the ſame inſtant the whole family came about us. *Taiſaco* pointing to a woman, who look'd to be thirty, told me ſhe was his wife; and daughter to the perſon, to whom he had juſt before preſented us. We bow'd to the ground, and begg'd her to indulge us her protection, and honour us with her favour. Her husband, who was pleas'd to be our interpreter, told her we were *Europeans* that had been abandon'd on the coaſt by our companions, thro' the dread they were under of being devour'd by the wolves of the foreſt of *Arisba*, who had oblig'd them to run to their canoos. She anſwer'd with the utmoſt politeneſs, that ſhe thank'd her husband for the honour he procur'd her; that ſhe was deeply affected with our misfortunes, and would

would do all that lay in her power to make us happy. At the ſame time *Taiſaco* bid his daughter come forward, who ſeem'd to be about five and forty; who curtzing very modeſtly, preſented her children to us, the oldeſt whereof ſeem'd to be of the ſame age as his grand-father, and older than his great grand-father.

Silva and I gaz'd one upon the other, but cou'd not poſſibly conceive this genealogical order; upon which *Silva* whiſper'd in my ear; Theſe people have a mind to be merry with us; they certainly take us for a couple of ſtupidly-credulous fellows; I wonder how long they intend to joke upon us in this manner. Being more us'd to ſurprizing incidents, and having much more experience than he, I deſir'd him to ſuſpend his judgment, till we knew more of the matter.

Then *Taiſaco* carried us into a room, where ſervants were waiting to bathe us, and give us clean linnen and ſilk robes after the faſhion of the country. This pleas'd us mightily, we being ſo dirty,

dirty, that we were aſham'd to appear in ſo frightful a pickle before the ladies. We were bath'd in perfum'd waters; and being dreſs'd, we waited upon the company, and a moment after were told dinner was ſerv'd up.

Immediately they open'd the door of a large dining-room, that was finely illuminated. The grand-children walk'd into it firſt; then the ſons and daughters; afterwards the grand-father and grand-mother; and laſt of all, the young great grand-father, who taking us by the hand, ſat down firſt at table, placing me at his right hand, and my companion at his left. As the children walk'd into the dining-room before their fathers and mothers, and had not offer'd to let us go in before them, I ſuppos'd they had done this by way of compliment, a circumſtance that no ways ſurpriz'd me, as I knew it was the cuſtom in ſeveral countries.

Taiſaco, who ſat next me, interpreted to me in *Spaniſh* moſt of the particulars that were mention'd at table. Among other things, they diſcours'd of

a

a wedding, which was to be celebrated ſhortly, between a man of thirty and a woman of threeſcore. They pitied this woman mightily for marrying a man of that age, ſince he, according to the courſe of nature, muſt feel a decay for thirty years together. They alſo ſpoke of a man of threeſcore, who was going to marry a girl of five and twenty; and ſaid, ſhe was either too young or too old for her intended husband, who, they affirm'd, ought to have made choice of a woman of threeſcore and ten, or a girl of fifteen. What a paradox was this to us, who were unacquainted with the ſingular prerogative the inhabitants of this country enjoy'd!

Now, tho' I cannot exactly tell what it was we eat, nor give any manner of idea of the taſte of the victuals, I yet ſhould be heartily ſorry the reader ſhould not know that we far'd deliciouſly. But 'tis certain we eat no fleſh; for as theſe people believe the tranſmigration of ſouls, they never kill any animals but ſuch as are noxious;

and

and theſe, they never dare to feed upon.

'Twas in this entertainment that I was inform'd of their notion on this head; for having ask'd *Taiſaco* what kind of victuals we had eat of, which had ſo exquiſite a taſte; he told me, that our repaſt conſiſted wholly of the herbs and roots of the country, which are of a ſingular kind, and were dreſs'd after a peculiar way. We, ſays he, don't imitate the *Spaniards* and other *Europeans* in their cuſtom of eating animals; a fatal cuſtom, which, in ſome meaſure, has made the ſhedding of human blood familiar to them. Are not brutes endued with ſouls? What right has man to divorce them from their bodies, and make their ſubſtance ſubſervient to the nouriſhment of his own, ſince the earth indulges him with a liberal hand, a numberleſs multitude of roots, herbs and fruits, which he is allow'd to feed upon.

Silva liſtned to this diſcourſe with a diſdainful air, and diſcover'd his ignorance

rance by an awkard ſmile. As he was wholly uninform'd by education, the prejudices he had imbib'd in his infancy, completely refuted, as he imagin'd, *Taiſaco*'s doctrine. As to myſelf, who had ſtudied philoſophy very young, and paid no regard to vulgar and national ideas, unleſs they agreed with that reaſon which heaven has implanted in the ſoul; methoughts our patron's doctrine deſerv'd to be refuted in another manner.

I firſt explain'd to him the two ſyſtems eſtabliſh'd among us with regard to the ſouls of brutes. The firſt, ſays I, which is but little follow'd, does not allow them the leaſt intellectual ſenſation or knowledge. According to thoſe who follow this opinion, brutes are inanimate Beings, entirely dead to pleaſure and pain, to fear or love. You ſee that according to this ſyſtem, the charity you have for them is very ill plac'd; and that 'tis as lawful to put them to death, as to fell trees, to cut up herbs, or pull up plants. But as this ſyſtem, which conſiders brutes

as

as ſo many machines, is patroniz'd by none but a ſet of whimſical people, who are wholly unattentive to the voice of nature; I never take advantage of this, to juſtify the cuſtom we have of killing and eating animals. The opinion which prevails moſt univerſally at this day, and which indeed appears the moſt rational, is, that brutes are endued with ſouls, but of an inferior kind to thoſe of men, as it neither reflects or reſolves; is fix'd by objects; govern'd imperiouſly by its paſſions; and abſolutely ſway'd by all its impulſes. 'Tis manifeſt then, that brutes are vaſtly inferior to men, ſince the ſoul of theſe thinks, reflects, compares, and reſolves; has a full power over all its actions; the faculty of diſtinguiſhing between virtue and vice, and the liberty of chuſing which it thinks proper.

Tho' I were to grant you all this, ſays *Taiſaco*, I yet cannot ſee how any inference can be drawn from thence, to favour the privileges you aſcribe to yourſelves, of killing and feeding upon

on animals. If brutes, ſays I, are ſo much inferior to us, they are of a different ſpecies from ourſelves, and conſequently we are not bound by any obligations to be tender of their lives. For this very reaſon, ſays *Taiſaco*, you ought to ſpare them. 'Tis mean to take advantage of the weakneſs of the brute creation, and oppreſs them merely becauſe you are ſtronger than they. Why do you treat them thus, ſince you yourſelves would be very unwilling to be us'd in that manner by them? You hate thoſe cruel beaſts, that ruſh'd upon you near the foreſt of *Arisba*, and had like to have torn you to pieces; we likewiſe look upon them as our enemies, and therefore don't ſcruple to kill them whenever they come in our way; it being natural to kill one's adverſary: But is it juſt to entertain the ſame opinion with regard to harmleſs and innocent animals, who never do the leaſt injury to man; and eſpecially the feathery creation, whoſe plumage is as delightful to the eye, as their harmony is to the ear?

I anſwer'd, that as all animals in general had been created for the uſe of man, it conſequently was lawful to kill and eat them; that providence had eſtabliſh'd a regular ſubordination among the ſeveral ſpecies of animals, which was the reaſon why ſome ſerv'd for food to others; that the ſouls of brutes periſh'd with their bodies, whereas that of man was immortal, ſo that, properly ſpeaking, they reſembled us only in the organization of their bodies. Then *Taiſaco* attempted to prove, according to the Pythagorean principle, that the ſouls of brutes don't periſh with their Bodies; but all his arguments appear'd to me mere ſuppoſitions, wholly unſupported by proofs; and indeed, I puzzled him very much, when I prov'd to him, that the ſyſtem of the tranſmigration of ſouls, was inconſiſtent with the wiſdom of the creator.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Queſtions propos'd to the author, and his anſwers. He is told that the inhabitants of the iſland of Letaliſpons *enjoy the happy prerogative of growing young again.*

HAving diſcours'd on this ſubject till ſupper was ended, we roſe up from table, and were deſir'd to walk into a flower-garden, the moon ſhining very bright, in order to breathe the cool and fragrant air. The inhabitants of this country, are, by an expreſs law, enjoyn'd to walk an hour after meals. Being firmly perſuaded that this exerciſe is a great friend to digeſtion; they look upon this inſtitution as a very wiſe one, as indeed they do all the reſt, moſt of which relate to the preſervation and prolonging of life.

The ladies having deſir'd us, with great civility, to relate ſome of the adventures we had met with in our tra-

vels, I gratified their curioſity by *Taifaco*'s aſſiſtance, who always was my interpreter. They liſtned with pleaſure to the account I gave them of what had befall'n me in the iſland of *Babilary*, and ask'd me a thouſand queſtions about it. They enquir'd particularly, whether the indolence and effeminacy, into which the ſuperiority of the females had plung'd the other ſex, was not prejudicial to thoſe very women, who triumph'd over them.

Thoſe men, ſaid they, who are of an effeminate caſt, are not men; ſurely, they muſt perform the ſeveral functions of their ſex in a moſt wretched manner; and we may preſume their country is not very populous. I was ſurpriz'd to find theſe ladies hit at once upon the very circumſtance in which the government of *Babilary* is defective; and this gave me a moſt advantageous idea of the ſharpneſs, as well as ſolidity of their underſtandings. I anſwer'd, that indeed their iſland had been very thin of inhabitants ever ſince that revolution; but that the ambition of the women

was

was ſuch, that they look'd upon this diſadvantage as very trifling, and imagin'd they might eaſily remedy it, by the privilege they aſſum'd of divorcing their husbands, whenever age, conſtitution, or behaviour rendred them obnoxious. This privilege, ſays I, which the women have arrogated, keeps their husbands in awe, and obliges them to ſhew them as much reſpect as if they were ſo many lovers. But then, the only advantage they reap from all their complaiſance and aſſiduity to pleaſe their wives, is, to ſuſpend for ſome time, the divorce with which they are perpetually threatned, the fatal period whereof happens after a certain number of years. For very few of theſe are ſo conſtant, or have the courage to keep their husbands when once they grow in years; nay, their very old women are mighty fond of changing their husbands.

The ladies cou'd not forbear ſmiling, when the youngeſt of *Taifaco*'s granddaughters, who ſeem'd to be about fourteen, deſir'd her grand-papa to ask me at what age women generally married

in *Tilibet*. I forbear repeating the expreſſion ſhe employ'd on this occaſion: words which raiſe a bluſh in our language, are indifferent in theirs; they having no ſuch thing as an indecent phraſe among them. *Taiſaco* interpreted her queſtion exactly, and I anſwer'd it, by telling him that their women generally married at three years of age. Heavens! ſays ſhe, with ſome warmth, had I been a native of that country, I ſhould have been a wife theſe eleven years! Oh, ſays I, I have ſeen ſome of your age that had buried four husbands, but then they were far from boaſting ſo many charms as you are miſtreſs of. How happy, ſays ſhe, wou'd thoſe women be, if, as they are ripe ſo ſoon, it were poſſible for them to live as long as we do, and afterwards revive in all the bloom of youth.

'Twas then *Taiſaco*, who before had not given me the leaſt light into this matter, told me, that in his country, men and women generally liv'd to an hundred and twenty years of age; that their vigour did not decay till their

ſixtieth

ſixtieth year; after which, ſo far from waxing old like the reſt of men, they grew young again, and returned to the bloom of life. We cannot ſay, continued *Taiſaco*, whether the inhabitants of this iſland, are a peculiar kind of creatures, to whom the eternal ſovereign of the world, has indulg'd this happy prerogative; or whether we owe it to the pureneſs of the air, the ſalubrity of the plants and fruits; the regular and undiſturb'd life we lead, or our laws, which prohibit us either to uſe too much exerciſe; to be too ſedentary, or give ourſelves a prey to the paſſions. However this be, 'tis a wonderful advantage we have enjoy'd from time immemorial; an advantage which gives us a ſuperiority over all other nations. Look upon me, ſays he; I am turn'd of fourſcore and ten, and my father you ſee there, is one hundred and nine.

Silva, upon hearing what he laſt ſaid, fix'd his eyes attentively upon this little great grand-father of one hundred and nine; and examin'd his features

ſo narrowly, that he at laſt diſcovering in his juvenile and even blooming countenance, ſome almoſt imperceptible furrows, which time had made; he then whiſper'd me in the ear, and made me obſerve it alſo. His skin ſeem'd a little ſhrivel'd, and was not fluſh'd with that vital juice, which is ſeen in a young countenance; he look'd like fruit gather'd over night, which in the morning loſes the bloom it boaſted upon the tree. The compariſon we made between him and his great grandſon, plainly ſhew'd this difference. Tho' *Taiſaco* himſelf had a healthy, freſh and vigorous complexion, nevertheleſs, when it was narrowly ſurvey'd, it plainly appear'd to be a little worn. He reſembled in one ſenſe to ſuch of my countrywomen, as are fond of pleaſing in ſpight of years; ladies who have the art of putting off twenty years every morning, and of reſuming them every night when they go to bed.

I don't wonder, ſays I to *Taiſaco*, that the air you breathe, the eaſy and unruffled

ruffled life you enjoy, and the regular courſe of diet you obſerve, ſhould make you live longer than the reſt of men; for theſe ſeem to do all that lies in their power to ſhorten their days. What ſurprizes me, is, to find that old age, with reſpect to you, is but a kind of eclipſe, which you retrograde as it were; and recover the ſeveral years you had loſt, by returning back to the flower of youth and even childhood itſelf.

Light, ſays *Taiſaco*, is an emblem of our life; it dawns every morning in our hemiſphere; it increaſes inſenſibly as the lamp from which it flows riſes higher; and after the ſun has been at the meridian, it leſſens imperceptibly, and returns to the ſame degree, the ſame point, where it appear'd at its riſing. You wou'd not, ſays he, be ſurpriz'd at any of theſe things, did you not confine the power of the eternal ſovereign of the univerſe, and imagine, that nature obſerves the ſame laws in all places: but this regularity and uniformity, you aſcribe to her,

ſuppoſes her barren and impotent. As for inſtance, had we never ſeen any but our own people, we could not have believ'd there were men in the world, who died of age.

What! ſays I, interrupting him, don't all animals and plants die of age; and is not this ſufficient to make us conclude, that human creatures ſubmit to the ſame fate? We, ſays *Taiſaco*, make a great difference between old age, and what we may call antientneſs. Animals and plants die, like us, of antientneſs; but not of old age, unleſs ſome cauſe changes this uſual courſe of nature. 'Tis ſo with men, whenever they don't obſerve the laws of health, which have long ſince been eſtabliſh'd in our country; if we labour too immoderately, or are over ſedentary; if we don't curb our paſſions, which light up and nouriſh a conſuming fire in our bodies; we then always die, recent, as it were, or old, but never of antientneſs.

We then heard the ſound of a kind of violin, upon which all the company return'd

return'd into the room, where we had ſupp'd. *Taiſaco* inform'd us, that his countrymen always danc'd every night after ſupper; and this, he ſaid, was not the moſt inconſiderable of their laws with regard to health; and added, that the ladies would be mightily diverted to ſee us dance after the *European* manner. *Silva* and I anſwer'd, that we would not make the leaſt ſcruple to oblige them in that particular, but deſir'd them to begin, in order that we muſt firſt ſee the nature of their dances, and be encourag'd by their example. Then the youngeſt of the family open'd this kind of family-ball, in which all danc'd ſucceſſively; now ſingle, now in couples; ſometimes four, and by and by all together; and ever with the utmoſt regularity and grace. It now being our turn to dance, I deſir'd the violin to play again a certain air which pleas'd me, the movement whereof was in the nature of a jig; and the whole company were mightily pleas'd. As for *Silva*, he danc'd a double ſtep, and was more

applauded

applauded for the lightneſs of his heels than his air.

Then the ladies took their leave and withdrew. As for *Silva* and I, *Taiſaco* carried us into an apartment, conſiſting of two rooms, the furniture of which was plain, but very neat, and the beds were mighty ſoft. This, ſays he, is your abode, where I wiſh you may enjoy the ſweeteſt ſlumbers. Sleep in peace, amiable ſtrangers, and baniſh every gloomy reflection from your minds.

Having made this compliment, he ſaluted us civilly, and bid us good night. As *Silva* and I were very much tir'd, after returning thanks to providence for its great care of us, we went to bed, and immediately fell into a ſound ſleep, and did not awake till late the next morning.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Taifaco *explains to the author the laws of health eſtabliſh'd among the* Letaliſpons.

THE refin'd aliments we had fed upon ſo heartily the night before, for we were very hungry, did not at all diſturb our reſt in the night. We had now been awake ſome time, when *Taifaco* came to us, and after having ask'd us in a very obliging manner how we had ſlept, he order'd breakfaſt to be brought up; and when this was over, he propos'd our taking a walk to a very agreeable place, where he aſſur'd us we ſhould meet with a great deal of pleaſure.

Immediately we left our apartment and follow'd him. The firſt thing he made us obſerve, was the rural beauty of ſeveral houſes we ſaw in the way. We, ſays he, never build cities; I am told there are ſome in *Europe* which are of a vaſt extent. As for myſelf, who

who have only ſeen thoſe ſmall ones, which the *Spaniards* have built in *Chili*; I ſuppoſe that the great cities in *Europe*, are rather a confus'd heap of priſons and dungeons, than a range of edifices built in a commodious manner. How is it poſſible for you to be calm and undiſturb'd, when you're ſurrounded with ſuch a numberleſs multitude of men? Are you not inceſſantly peſter'd with viſits and affairs; frequently thoſe of other people? Methinks cities are to men as cages to birds. The celeſtial fire which animates our boſoms, will not be pent up; it pants after the cooling breeze and embowering ſhade; 'tis there it has leiſure to meditate with freedom, and is more ſecure from thoſe prejudices which the paſſions ſuggeſt. In large cities, the numberleſs vices, ſo far from being palpable, muſt inſinuate themſelves in all places unperceiv'd. There virtue muſt be obſcur'd, and generally be deſtroy'd by deprav'd examples. A country-life is made up of exerciſe and action. That which whets the appetite, ſtrengthens

ſtrengthens the body, and makes it more robuſt. Our laws are therefore very prudent in forbidding us to build cities. Were we to imitate the *Europeans* in that particular, we probably ſhould ſoon loſe the privilege which is indulg'd us, of living a long courſe of years, and the happy advantage of growing young again.

Taiſaco then enquir'd into our laws of health. We anſwer'd, there were none eſtabliſh'd among us; and that our Legiſlators had never once thought of ſearching any method of prolonging our lives; ſo far from it, that moſt of our laws were calculated to ſhorten its period, by the difficulties they brought upon us. Beſides, ſays I, we value and eſteem a man who ſleeps little, works much, leads a life of ſeverity, defies the inclemencies of the weather, heat, cold, hunger, thirſt; and who feeds upon nothing but juiceleſs food, which heats his blood and prejudices his health.

You don't then, ſays *Taiſaco*, conſider life, as the foundation of all happineſs,

pineſs, and health as the greateſt advantage man can boaſt? Did the eternal ſovereign of the univerſe indulge you life, that you ſhould make ſo bad a uſe of it? Have you no more regard for this cœleſtial gift? We, ſays he, who look upon life as the greateſt bleſſing, do all our endeavours to prolong it, and to detain the ſoul, as long as poſſible, in the body it actually animates, for which purpoſe we have excellent Precepts.

We then asked, what was the general purport of thoſe laws, and whether they were very numerous? They don't, ſays he, include above four or five articles, which I'll explain to you in a few words. The firſt law relates to the air we breathe. By this important article, we are expreſly commanded to live in that place, whoſe air agrees beſt with our conſtitutions, whether it be our native air or not. For the air we firſt drew, cannot be wholeſome, unleſs it has that degree of temperature which agrees with our conſtitutions. We have thermometers, barometers,

rometers, hygrometers and anemometers, by which we diſcover the quality of the air that ſurrounds us; and to find out that which ſuits us ſtill better, there are skilful men among us, who, by obſerving attentively how thoſe who conſult them breathe, pronounce infallibly what kind of air their conſtitution requires. 'Tis prov'd, that the fermentation which is found in all fluid ſubſtances, is owing to the air: judge then the great influence the air has over us, ſince it enters not only at the mouth, and the reſt of the natural conduits; but alſo pervades the outward pores of the skin. And indeed, when we compare the changes which air produces in the animal œconomy, with thoſe which food occaſions; we find that ſuch as are caus'd by the former, are much more conſiderable. We are, in general, commanded to breathe a wholeſome air; for which reaſon, we, as I told you before, are eſpecially forbid to build cities, where vapours neceſſarily ariſe, which are clogg'd with heavy corpuſcles, capable of corrupting

rupting the whole maſs of blood. Too ſharp an air, like that of high mountains, may be very pernicious; becauſe, as the column has not height enough in thoſe places, and conſequently renders the preſſure of the air very weak, it ſwells the lungs, and makes one breathe ſhort. I ſhall here, for the ſake of the curious reader, obſerve, that in this country, water is us'd in barometers, and not mercury; agreeable to the opinion of the learned *Boyle*, who tells us, he had found by experiments, that the weight of the atmoſphere is much more ſenſible in the barometer, when water, than when mercury is us'd for that purpoſe.

The ſecond article, ſays he, relates to food. I have already told you, that chymiſtry has taught us the art to refine our aliments, and reduce them to a kind of quinteſſence. We are not indeed abſolutely forbid to feed upon herbs, roots, pulſe and fruits, ſuch as we receive them from the hand of nature, after having dreſs'd them in a proper manner; but then,

then, we are commanded not to eat too much, nor to feed upon too great a variety, ſince this makes fermentation more difficult; we then digeſt flower; and the chyle, being compoſed of too great a number of heterogeneous particles, cannot eaſily complete that perfect mixture, ſo requiſite to nouriſh every part of the body. With regard to liquids, we never drink cold water, but always mix it with hot. I know that 'tis more agreeable in the midſt of ſummer, to drink not only cold water, but ſuch as is cool'd with ice; but we find that ice, inſtead of quenching the thirſt, rather inflames it; that it's chill cloſes the pores of the palate, and ſtops the ſalival ſprings, whence the radical moiſture flows which tempers the warmth of the blood.

The third article relates to bodily exerciſes. By our laws we are commanded to proportion our exerciſe to the food we eat; ſo that if we eat little, we don't do much work; and on the other ſide, if we labour much, we eat a large quantity. From

this judicious harmony between labour and food, 'tis that we are ſo ſeldom troubled with diſeaſes; and are enabled to enjoy the ſingular prerogative which nature has indulg'd us, of returning to the bloom of life. The motion of the muſcles, excites the natural heat; aſſiſts the circulation of the blood; helps the diſtribution of the aliments; prevents and removes all obſtructions, and increaſes perſpiration.

The fourth article relates to ſitting up a nights and ſleep. The laws forbid our inverting the order which nature has preſcrib'd, and command us to reſt in the night, and work in the day; and to let the proportion between them be as three to one. For if ſleep be neceſſary to relax the fibres, and eaſe and refreſh the body, when it has been fatigued with the labours of the day; 'tis certain, that nothing contributes more to weaken it than too much ſleep, this waſting the ſpirits more than exerciſe.

The fifth article, ſays he, relates to the irregular impulſes of the ſoul, which are as contrary to health, as moderate

moderate bodily exercise is advantageous to it. To prevent the fatal effects of these, we are taught from our infancy to curb the passions, and suppress self-love from which they always flow. As anger acts more upon the body than the other passions, 'tis punish'd with greater severity; for 'tis on these occasions that the exasperated soul, uniting all its strength in an instant, drives the blood and spirits to the extreme parts, and fires the heart, whose systoles becomes so violent, by the impetuous efflux of animal spirits, that the blood being thus hurried into the arteries, instead of entring the veins, extravasates in some measure, and occasions that instantaneous flush which is seen in the countenance of a very angry man. The very contrary happens in fear, for then all the fibres in general are contracted, and the blood is brought back again towards the heart through the arteries; whence it is, that people under any terror are pale. As therefore, there is so great a mechanical tye between soul and body, the impulses of the former

act upon the whole maſs of fluids, and thereby invert the natural oeconomy. We have therefore great reaſon to controul our paſſions betimes, ſince they have ſo mighty an influence upon the conſtitution; and to make the practical ſtudy of moral precepts, the grand article in our education. Above all, we exhort our youth to indulge themſelves in the pleaſures of love with moderation, ſince exceſs, on theſe occaſions, is very ſhameful and prejudicial.

But you, *Europeans*, ſays he, on the contrary, only oblige your young people to ſtudy ſeveral languages; and beſtow much more care in cultivating their genius, than in moulding the heart, and eradicating the paſſions; nay, you often prejudice their health, by forcing them to ſtudy immoderately. Upon pretence of making them imprint deep in their memories, the traces of a numberleſs multitude of words and grammatical rules, you ſhake the tender and delicate fibres of the brain; and when their memory is overcharg'd, it blunts the imagination and weakens the judg-

judgment; and the knowledge which you generally inſtill into their minds by dread, according to the * *Spaniſh* cuſtom, caſts ſuch a damp upon the mind, during the reſt of their lives, as quite inervates it. 'Tis not that we deſpiſe learning, but then we apply ourſelves to it with moderation. A medium is no leſs enjoyn'd us with regard to the ſtudy of the ſciences, than food; ſince too cloſe an application to books, extinguiſhes the native heat, and interrupts and diverts the courſe of the animal ſpirits. The head, which is the ſeat of the ſoul, and the palace of ſcience as it were, being thus heated by the uninterrupted action of the fibres, and the habitual tenſion of the nerves, ceaſes to diſtribute the vital ſpirits, which all flow from it, into the ſeveral members; whence a dangerous weakneſs and dejection ariſes, and a kind of ſtupor, which haſtens our diſſolution.

* *The* Spaniſh *proverb is*, La ſciencia por lo ſangre entra, *that is*, knowledge enters by the blood.

CHAP. VIII.

Learning of the Letaliſpons. *Reflections on latin verſe and rhime.*

WE were equally pleas'd and attentive to the judicious and uſeful maxims which *Taifaco* ſet before us; but were ſurpriz'd to find him a ſort of phyſician, arguing clearly, and with the greateſt propriety on the animal oeconomy. However, we did not ſuppoſe there were any phyſicians in this country, ſince the inhabitants liv'd to ſo great an age. *Taifaco* obſerving our ſurprize, told us, that indeed there were no perſons among them who made a trade of curing others, every man being his own phyſician, in which, ſays he, we imitate the example of all the brute creation, who in all their infirmities have recourſe to nature only; that beſides, his countrymen were ſeldom indiſpos'd, and never but when they infring'd their laws of health; that they always conſulted their own reaſon and

and experience on theſe occaſions; and as every man was thoroughly acquainted with his own conſtitution, which he ſtudied thoroughly, they cur'd themſelves with the greateſt eaſe.

As he had mention'd the degree of application they beſtow'd on the ſciences, and the eſteem they had for letters, I ask'd him which ſciences they cultivated moſt. He anſwer'd, that in general they cultivated all, but that they ſet the higheſt value on mathematicks and phyſicks; that generally, they preferr'd to the ſtudy of the ſublime ſciences, thoſe of the polite arts, ſuch as muſic, poetry, eloquence and painting; becauſe, as theſe arts amuſe the mind agreeably, and ſooth the ſenſes, they conſequently were of advantage to preſerve health and prolong life.

Our poetry, ſays he, is not like that of the *Spaniards*, whoſe verſe, notwithſtanding the ſublimity and majeſty of their language, has a tedious, diſagreeable cadence, which proceeds from the affected grandeur and monotony of

their words. Beſides, rhime, tho' 'tis thought a beauty, and is, as I have been inform'd, the characteriſtic of the verſe of moſt *European* nations, 'tis yet in my opinion a contemptible invention, and a childiſh affectation. What can be more ridiculous, and even more tireſome to the ear, than that periodical return of ſimilar ſyllables, plac'd regularly at the end of every line, with the ſame meaſures and the ſame pauſes? If nothing pleaſes the ſenſes more than variety, how could men be ſo ſilly as to imagine that the ear would be delighted with uniform and ſimilar ſounds? Rhime muſt certainly be a prodigious reſtraint to a poet, and can never produce any thing that is capable of giving ſtrength or grace to a diſcourſe, or of moving the ſoul. I formerly could not forbear laughing, to ſee the heroes of the *Spaniſh* tragedies die in rhime. But the moſt abſurd circumſtance of all, was, to ſee at the ſhifting of a ſcene, the perſon who came laſt upon the ſtage, and cou'd not poſſibly have heard the verſe that was

repeated

repeated the inſtant before he appear'd, rhime nevertheleſs to the laſt verſe, which had been ſpoke in his abſence, juſt as tho' he had heard it. To ſay the truth, ſays he, I have no notion of your *European* taſte, nor the folly and extravagance of your Wits. Our verſification is purely metrical, and conſiſts of long and ſhort ſyllables, whence there reſults a variety of harmonious ſounds, which, by the different degrees of their ſlowneſs or rapidity, expreſs and excite, at one and the ſame time, the ſoft or impetuous impulſes of the ſoul.

Such, anſwer'd I, was the verſe of the *Greeks* and *Romans*, nations of great renown in antient times, from whom we borrow'd all the arts and ſciences which now flouriſh among us. Tho' their languages are now dead, and the latin only makes a figure in our colleges and ſchools, (we generally learning it in our infant years, purely to forget, or make no uſe of it the remaining part of our lives;) we yet have men among us, who, not only cultivate, and devote a conſiderable

conſiderable part of their time to ſtudy the rules and genius thereof, but alſo take a pleaſure in compoſing admirable verſes in that language, tho' no body reads them. Theſe verſes are much more nervous, and boaſt a finer grace than ours: and a circumſtance which proves their genuine merit and beauty, is, that ſome poets among us write in that language; tho' they are ſure not to be underſtood.

'Tis great pity, ſays I, that the taſte for this harmonious verſe ſhou'd be loſt, and that, by a fatal effect of our ignorance, we ſhould be forc'd to prefer to it our vulgar, harſh, and uncouth ſounds. The language of the antient *Romans*, was, about an hundred years ſince, ſpoke and writ by all the learned and witty in *Europe*; who by means of this common tongue, could mutually communicate to one another their ſeveral lights, and diſcoveries. But the vain and empty deſire of being read and underſtood by the ignorant, made them neglect that language; the applauſe it obtain'd, being too

too little to ſatiate their boundleſs vanity. Hence it is that they can't now underſtand one another without an interpreter, or are oblig'd to while away their time in learning ſeveral vulgar tongues. This abuſe, ſays I, is ſtill more ſenſible with regard to *England*, than any other nation in *Europe*. Our † dry and almoſt inharmonious tongue, is hardly underſtood out of our own iſlands; and yet our Literati ſtill write in it; ſo that one would be apt to conclude, they either were afraid, or diſdain'd to let foreigners ſhare with them in their riches. Poſſibly too they intend to force, in ſome meaſure, the republic of letters to adopt their tongue, or in other words, to rank it among the learned languages, and put it upon the ſame foot with thoſe of *France* and *Italy*, which for ſome years have boaſted this noble prerogative.

CHAP.

† *The* Engliſh *reader will call to mind on this occaſion, that our author is writing a romance.*

CHAP. IX.

Deſcription of the village of the Cerebellites, *and of the four Harpſichords. Admiſſion of a new* Cerebellite.

WHILE we were diſcourſing in this manner, we almoſt got inſenſibly to a village, which is very famous in this country, and call'd by the inhabitants *Scaricrotariparagorgoolao.* I was very much ſurpriz'd to view the places which lie round about it, they having ſomething very whimſical in them. I obſerv'd on high mountains, meadows that were water'd by ſeveral pumps, and vineyards on the banks of rivulets; fountains on the craggy tops of rocks; caſcades every ſtep we went; and lone ſummer-houſes built in a very particular taſte, expos'd to every wind that blows, on the top of which a numberleſs multitude of loud-ſounding weather-cocks and moon-dials were plac'd.

What

What you now ſee, ſays our guide, is the celebrated village of the *Cerebellites* of our nation. It was a very difficult matter for him to deſcribe this kind of men, whom he at laſt confeſs'd paſs'd all deſcription; however, we comprehended that the *Cerebellites* were very like thoſe we call in *Engliſh*, maggotty fellows, and the *French*, *Calotins*, a ſett of people, whoſe fruitful brain, notwithſtanding the fire which conſumes it, is productive of the moſt odd and extravagant whims. 'Tis now, ſays he, the fourteenth day of the moon, a day with them ſacred to mirth; you muſt ſee their exerciſes and amuſements. However, theſe people are neither fools or madmen; or if we muſt give them that name, they are at leaſt very witty madmen, and of a moſt amiable caſt of mind. To ſay the truth, were it not for this ſpecies of jovial creatures, whom providence has diſpers'd up and down our globe, for the pleaſure and delight of wiſe men, methinks we ſhould lead very melancholy lives. And indeed I believe

there

there is no country but has its *Cerebellites*. Let us, ſays he, firſt go this way, for they generally meet in the large ſummer-houſe which you ſee to the left.

Being got there, *Taifato* preſented us immediately to the preſident of the aſſembly, who was ſhort of ſtature, lean, and active; and his bald pate was cover'd with a *calot* or ſcull-cap, made of a metal more reſplendent than thoſe of the reſt of the company. All the *Cerebellites*, overjoy'd to ſee two foreigners, ſpectators of their periodical games, were wonderfully polite, and ſeated us in the moſt honourable place, a little after which a kind of ball was open'd.

That which chiefly engag'd my attention, was the *Orcheſtra* or muſic, compos'd of four harpſichords, which did not play in concert, but one after another. The firſt, to the muſic of which they danc'd, was made of latten wire, at the end of which a great number of little bells, of a due proportion between the ſeveral ſizes, were hung,

whoſe

whoſe clappers being put in motion by a light and skilful hand, gave a ſhrill and harmonious ſilver ſound, and the cadence thereof was highly worthy a *Cerebellite* ear.

The concert was follow'd by a ball, compos'd of one family only. The great grand-father ſung the firſt treble, his ſon the ſecond treble, his grand-ſon the baſe, and his great grand-ſon the counter-tennor.

The bell-harpſichord was not employ'd in this concert, its ſound being too ſhrill to accompany the voices; but another was us'd, made like ours, except that the ſtops, inſtead of making the jacks jump up and down, and ſhaking the latten wire by their motion; turn'd, by ſecret ſprings, a certain number of ſmall wooden wheels, cover'd with a kind of roſine, each of which turning about, made the catgutt ſtring ſound, which was contiguous to it, much after the ſame manner as our crowds, that have a wheel inſtead of a bow.

I thought this harpſichord infinitely ſuperior to thoſe of *Europe*, on which, ſuch as are skill'd in this inſtrument know, the player can neither increaſe, diminiſh, or hold on the ſound; but that they always have a harſh and grating kind of ſound, tho' play'd upon by the fineſt finger. This on the contrary was vaſtly ſweet, in proportion to its loudneſs: the performer could with great eaſe, make a cloſe ſhake, hold on, diminiſh or ſwell the ſound; ſo that methoughts I heard one of *Corelli*'s or *Vivaldi*'s concertos, perform'd by two *Violoncelli* or four ſtring'd baſe, and four *Italian* fiddles.

I have lately employ'd a famous muſical inſtrument-maker in *London*, to make a harpſichord after the abovemention'd model, and don't doubt but all the harpſichords in *Europe* which have hitherto been us'd, will then be as much deſpis'd as the guitar, the lute, and theorbo; inſtruments which are now as much out of date, as the perſons who delight in playing upon them. However, I thought

thought proper to make ſome little improvement in that inſtrument, by the advice of a perſon who is one of the fineſt players in *England*. Inſtead of that multitude of wheels, each of which by turning about, moves its correſpondent ſtring; he hinted to me, that it would be better to reduce them all to one, and of a ſize proportionable to that of the harpſichord, which is always to turn by the motion of the player's foot. So that, as in the harpſichord of the *Cerebellites*, the little wheel runs to the ſtring; here, on the contrary, the ſtring will always go after the great wheel; which is much more ſimple, more natural, and eaſy for the performer.

This concert, in a grave ſtyle, was follow'd by a little burleſque one, that gave me the higheſt delight, and was perform'd by the third harpſichord, the form thereof was intirely new. Fifteen pigs of various ages were plac'd in ſo many different cages or holes. Under each of the ſtops of the harpſichord, long needles were fix'd perpen-

dicular, the points whereof were directly oppoſite to the pig's backs. Now, according as the muſician apply'd his skilful fingers to the ſtops of the harpſichord, the needles always run into the pigs, which being of different ſizes, broke into plaintive notes, ſome ſqueaking a third, others a ſixth, ſome a fifth, and others again an octave. The hogs which were to roar out the baſe, were of a tolerable bulk, and ſeem'd to grunt *Howhn*, as the little pigs ſqueak'd *Howihn* moſt deliciouſly. And in order that the ſound which each of theſe ſweet animals breath'd, might end clearly and regularly, and not be rugged and uncouth to the ear, there were pedals or lower keys in this kind of organ, which, by means of ſeveral thongs that were fix'd tight to the pig's ſnouts, made them ceaſe their harmony, whenever the player preſs'd the ſtops with his foot. I have ſometimes been at concerts in this taſte, when the harmony has not been ſo beautiful, nor the voices altogether ſo ſweet. The inventor of this inſtrument

ment informs me, that he is now tutoring a ſett of cats, and teaching them to ſing; a hint he borrow'd from an ingenious *Cerebellite*, who writ a book on this ſubject.

But a circumſtance which gave me the greateſt pleaſure, and at the ſame time the higheſt idea of the *Cerebellite* genius, was, the fourth harpſichord, of which we *Europeans* have no notion. The long life which the inhabitants of that country are indulg'd, gives them an opportunity of aiming at, and attaining perfection; whereas 'tis the very reverſe among us, life being ſhort, and art long. This inſtrument, which indeed is made ſomething like the harpſichord, and therefore went by that name, tho' it does not any way relate to muſic, is call'd in their language, *Tir-a-ſlook*, that is, an ocular harpſichord, or *Tir-a-crac*, as much as to ſay, dramatic harpſichord; and is never us'd but at the repreſentation of automatonic comedies, or puppet-ſhews. A *Cerebellite* who was wonderfully well ſkill'd in this art, by the ſwift motions

and different ſweep of his nimble fingers, which he preſs'd upon different ſtops, exhibited and mov'd up and down upon a ſtage, that roſe up at one end of the harpſichord, ſeveral figures like to our puppets; and enliven'd them by the ſituations, poſtures, attitudes and various geſtures, which his intelligent fingers communicated; and by an agreeable kind of ſqueak he gave them, diſguiſing and modifying his own voice, an hundred different ways, to my great ſurprize.

The poet, who writ the piece repreſented by the dramatic harpſichord, was preſent. This virtuoſo, ſays *Taiſaco* to me, is a noble ſoul, who does not labour in the view of acquiring a chimerical glory, for this he deſpiſes. All he propoſes in theſe kind of pieces, is, to exhibit to the public a polite and at the ſame time an uſeful entertainment. As ſome little ſatyrical pieces have been levell'd at him, with regard to the motives which prompt him to cultivate the muſes; our poet, enflam'd with a truly philoſophical bravery,

very, has taken for his device an aſs eating of thiſtles, with this motto, *Let them prick, ſo they do but feed me*: to ſhew, that he ſcorns the biting ſatyrs which his poems draw upon him. Theſe poems, tho' laugh'd at by the public, are yet excellent in the opinion of his appetite, which never fails to applaud them.

After theſe diverſions, we were told that a *Cerebellite* was going to be matriculated; a perſon, whoſe numberleſs ſhining actions, and works of wit, had merited him a place in that illuſtrious body. 'Twas affirm'd, that this worthy proſelyte had ſollicited this honour very earneſtly; it being granted to thoſe only who ſue for it in the moſt urgent manner. The new member, puff'd up with a haughty modeſty, and aſſuming the air of a raſh philoſopher, advanc'd into the midſt of the aſſembly, and throwing himſelf at the feet of the preſident, firſt took an oath to obſerve all the ſtatutes of the ſociety, which were reduc'd under three heads, in-

cluding the whole of human life, *viz.* thoughts, words and actions.

With regard to thoughts, he promis'd ſolemnly, firſt, to follow always the firſt, and never to regard the ſecond; the *Cerebellites* maintaining that the ſecond thoughts are not preferable to the firſt. 2dly, Never to think as the reſt of the world do; but always to hunt after ſomething new, ſingular and bold. 3dly, Not to conſider taſte as a part of the judgment, but a *ſixth ſenſe*. With reſpect to words, he promis'd, 1ſt, To ſpeak much, and for that purpoſe to treaſure in his memory a great number of tales and ſtories, without regarding whether they were ſmart or trifling. 2dly, To accuſtom himſelf ever not to think, till immediately after he has ſpoke. 3dly, To expreſs himſelf always in a new and uncommon manner. Laſtly, with regard to actions, he oblig'd himſelf to deſpiſe what we call cuſtom, uſe, decorum; and to preſent the public, once a year at leaſt, with ſome agreeable ſcene. After taking this oath before the preſi-

dent,

dent, the candidate receiv'd from his hands the honourable badge of his dignity, which was a ſcull-cap of ſhining-metal. He then made a ſpeech by way of thanks, in which I was aſſur'd that, according to cuſtom, he had wittily ſatyriz'd the ſociety into which he was then incorporated.

I thank'd my guide, for making me ſpend the day ſo agreeably, and ſaid to him, that 'twas a great pity, the *Cerebellites* in *England*, had not ſuch aſſemblies, and did not form a particular body: that indeed the *French*, a nation bordering upon our iſland, had form'd a kind of order or regiment of theſe: but then, that they generally enliſted people againſt their wills, which was contrary to the rights and privileges of a people; that they had no correſpondence with, and hardly knew one another; that few of them wou'd take a jeſt, eſpecially if they were perſons of ſome rank; and that they conſider'd the ſuffrages, and letters of aſſociation with which they were honour'd, as ſo ſo many perſonal ſatyrs: that how-

ever, nothing could be more uſeful than thoſe letters call'd *brevets* or *commiſſions*, ſince they might be of ſervice in checking the ſtupid pride of ſome *Frenchmen*, and curbing their mad ſallies; that the dread of being maliciouſly incorporated in this burleſque regiment, often prevented their making themſelves ridiculous in a notorious and public manner; inſomuch that this ſilly ſociety was to them a ſchool of wiſdom, or rather a preſervative from folly.

CHAP. X.

Manners and government of the Letaliſpons. *Their notions of ſovereign power.*

AS I ever had the curioſity, in what country ſoever fortune caſt me, to enquire into the particular cuſtoms of the people, and the form of their government, I ſuppoſe that the reader will expect ſomething here on thoſe heads, with regard to the *Letaliſpons*. We have hitherto ſeen, that this

this people make the preſervation of life the chief article, and wiſely conſider it as the baſis of all happineſs. The extreme care they take of their health, prompts them to ſhun every thing that may ruffle the mind, whence it is, that they are never ſeen in a paſſion. They neither hate, perſecute, or tear one another to pieces, by malicious aſperſions, or barbarous calumny. Not a man among them, has one enemy, becauſe no one offends his friend or neighbour; and if thro' frailty or inadvertency a man ſhould happen to let drop ſome ſhocking expreſſion, 'tis immediately pardon'd and atton'd for.

I remember, that having told them one day, how in *England* an offended perſon loſt his honour for ever, in caſe he did not revenge the affront he had receiv'd; they anſwer'd, that among the *Letaliſpons*, diſhonour always reflected upon the offender, who by his injury had committed an act of injuſtice; and that in order to remove the witneſs of it, he, properly, ought to wiſh the deſtruction of the injur'd perſon,

ſon, were it lawful to deſire ſuch a thing. They cou'd not conceive, that men, who boaſt a rational ſoul ſhould draw their ſwords, and expoſe themſelves, not only to kill another for ſpeaking a bare word, and ſometimes for a nod, or wink; but alſo to venture their being run through the body, to revenge the affront they receiv'd. Were it not for this, ſays I, we ſhould inſult one another frequently, but the fear of revenge, makes us more polite; and it has been obſerv'd, that fear prevails much more among ſuch as wear at their ſides an inſtrument with which they may puniſh injuries, than among thoſe who by their profeſſion, are forbid to uſe this ſlaughtering weapon.

Your mutual reſpect, ſays he, flows wholly from cowardice, and if you ſpare one another 'tis thro' fear; but wou'd it not be much more laudable, were reaſon and equity the motives of it. But ſince revenge is ſo familiar to you, how came you to have ſo little notion of it? To kill an enemy is not revenging one's ſelf, 'tis downright cruelty;

cruelty; to revenge, is properly making the offender uneaſy, and forcing him to repent of the injury he has committed; but in caſe he is kill'd, how will it be poſſible for him to repent? He then is ſecur'd from anguiſh of every kind; whereas the revenger is left in a ſtate of uneaſineſs, expos'd to remorſe, and the dread of puniſhment.

Let not the reader be ſurpriz'd at this odd way of reaſoning. The *Letaliſpons* abhor to ſhed not only human blood, but that of the meaneſt and moſt groveling animal, as was before obſerv'd. However, the love of their country, and the neceſſity of ſelf-defence, rouzes their courage, and inſpires them with a ſpirit of intrepidity, when any of the neighbouring nations attack them; they looking upon it as lawful to kill thoſe who would murther them. But then they never, in a time of peace, and when they are in their country and with their families, wear offenſive weapons to force either awe or reſpect. The only uſe they

make

make of arms is to kill wild beaſts, or repulſe the enemies of their country.

Marriages are here conducted after a different manner from ours, where the girls are always a clog to the family, and the handſomeſt, in caſe they have but ſmall portions, can hardly meet with husbands. In this country, pretty women are always purchas'd, and are as good as an eſtate to their fathers. Such as are but tolerably handſome, are generally taken without a fortune; but as for thoſe who are very ugly, and of a deprav'd and ſtupid caſt of mind, they frequently ruin their unhappy fathers, who are bound by the law to get them husbands. In a word, a high regard is always had to good ſenſe and wit, whether in the beautiful or ugly.

Further, a young man always purchaſes cheaper than one advanc'd in years; ſo that a handſome, witty, young fellow, ſometimes gets a lovely, witty creature, without paying a farthing for her. The qualities on each ſide are always weigh'd, and they ever have

regard

regard to the circumſtances of the man who marries.

The *Letaliſpons*, are not, like us, fir'd with an inſatiable thirſt of riches, neither do they deſpiſe them, but only blame thoſe, who from a philoſophical principle, ſeem not to concern themſelves about wealth, and wholly diſregard it. To deſpiſe riches, is, in their opinion, deſpiſing the opportunity of practiſing ſeveral virtues. Poverty gives occaſion to exerciſe our courage and patience only; whereas affluence, on the contrary, gives us an opportunity of diſplaying our temperance, our modeſty, our diſintereſtedneſs and generoſity.

They conſider beauty, whether in a man or woman, as a very valuable jewel; not becauſe of the pleaſure which exterior charms may give, but in conſideration of the cloſe tye that is between ſoul and body. Their general notion is, that an ugly, ill-ſhap'd perſon, has a rankled ſoul; and that thoſe of a handſome man, or a beautiful woman, are commonly of an amiable nature, unleſs

unleſs education happens to change the uſual courſe of nature; which makes me call to mind the ſaying of *Socrates*, who ſpeaking of himſelf, ſays, that the uglineſs of his body was a ſign his ſoul was of the ſame caſt; but that he had in ſome meaſure leſſen'd the deformity of the latter by his great care and pains. However, they don't look upon this as an infallible rule; but think that thoſe who give their honeſt countenances the lie, are more guilty than other people, becauſe they deceive the eye, by betraying the publick promiſe which nature had drawn on their countenances. As deform'd and miſhapen Perſons don't impoſe upon any one, they are therefore thought to be leſs guilty.

The *Letaliſpons* adminiſter juſtice with great integrity and uprightneſs. One very particular circumſtance, which may poſſibly appear incredible in *Europe*, is, that law-ſuits never occaſion the leaſt animoſity between the contending parties. Theſe mutually conſider each other, as perſons who vary in opinion on a doubtful ſubject. Each

defends

defends his right without the leaſt malice or rancour. The parties are even bound by the laws to eat together, at leaſt on the two days which immediately precede the final ſentence; and the cuſtom is, that he who loſes his cauſe, always viſits the perſon who gains it, to congratulate him on his good ſucceſs.

The government was formerly monarchical, and the crown elective; but within theſe hundred years, 'tis a republic; however, this change was not occaſion'd by the ſubjects rebelling againſt their lawful prince, or the inconſtancy and ficklenes of the people; but from the impoſſibility of finding a man who ſhould aſpire to the throne, juſt and rational, and worthy of being rais'd to it. As I could hardly think this was the genuine cauſe of that revolution, *Taiſaco* one day told me, he was ſurpriz'd I found it ſo difficult to comprehend a thing that was ſo natural in itſelf; but to give me a better idea thereof, he thus ſet before me the troubles and inconveniences,

niences, which, in his opinion, attended upon royalty.

Tho' the advantages of ſovereign power, ſays he, may ſeem ſo glorious and inviting, they yet are weak and unſtable. 'Tis true indeed, that the vulgar are dazled with the ſplendor of ſovereign power; 'tis a continual ſeries of honours and reſpect; an abſolute power, on which the happineſs or unhappineſs of a great many men depends: a vaſt profuſion of riches and magnificence: the ſoft enjoyment of all things that highly delight the ſenſes: for theſe we envy kings, but then compare ſuch frivolous advantages with the ſubſtantial miſery which is inſeperable from royalty, and you'll find that a king is very much to be pitied, and that his condition is perhaps of all others the moſt unhappy.

What an aſſemblage of uncommon talents and ſuperior qualities muſt center in that man, who would act the part of a king to advantage? If it be a hard matter to govern one's ſelf, how difficult muſt it be to ſuperintend a numberleſs

berleſs multitude of people; to ſteal upon their affections, and awe them at the ſame time; to correct the abuſes of men, without ſhocking the prejudices they may have imbib'd; and to riſe to great power, without becoming odious? A king ought to be a better man than thoſe over whom he reigns, and the model of all the virtues. But then, how ſhall he reconcile theſe with politicks? How ſhall he become formidable to his enemies, and not oppreſs his ſubjects?

In caſe he be a pacific prince, they'll charge him with being weak and indolent; if he be of a warlike diſpoſition, his neighbours will take umbrage, and his ſubjects will ſuffer for it. Are the gratifications he taſtes, capable of balancing the fatigues he undergoes? His pleaſures are vaſtly inferiour to thoſe which a private man enjoys. They croud upon a monarch unſought: he does not purchaſe them like the generality of the world, by agreeable cares: he is inſenſible of thoſe things which

give them the greateſt reliſh, I mean difficulty and reſiſtance; he is altogether unactive in his inſipid pleaſures; he ſlides, he ſlumbers.

With regard to the pleaſures of the mind, a king never taſtes thoſe of praiſe and approbation in a pure and unaffected manner. He is ſenſible that ſuch perſons as are moſt laviſh of their incenſe, are not at their liberty, nor dare to refuſe it him. He is not ſure of ſucceeding in any one thing, unleſs it be in breaking his horſe; for in all other exerciſes, every thing bends to him, and acknowledges his ſuperiority; his horſe only is neither a flatterer nor a courtier.

The grandeur of a monarch lays him under the utmoſt conſtraint. Inceſſantly depriv'd of the liberty of viſiting foreign countries, he is, in ſome meaſure, a priſoner in his kingdom, and a captive in his court, where he is almoſt perpetually ſurrounded with an importunate croud of courtiers, who watch all his motions, and ſtun his ears; ſome with ſuing for places,

and

and others with thanks for favours indulg'd. He can never taſte the ſweets of friendſhip, which ſubſiſts only between equals. All the ſervices which are done him, are the effect of cuſtom, of ambition, or conſtraint. And indeed, the moſt wicked princes are as well ſerv'd as the beſt; the ſame reſpect is paid them, and they are honour'd with the ſame ceremonies and elogiums.

But the moſt unhappy circumſtance of ſovereigns, is, that truth never approaches their ears. They generally ſee by other men's eyes; and frequently thoſe they make uſe of on theſe occaſions, are aſſiſted by ſeveral other eyes, on which they rely, and are deceiv'd by them. Hence it is, that they often reward vice, and abuſe or neglect virtue.

I anſwer'd *Taifaco*, that the reſt of the world did not conſider ſovereignty in this light, but look'd upon the king as the happieſt man in his dominons: that ſometimes one ſingle man, purely to acquire the glory and happineſs of

reigning over a little ſpot, made a conſiderable part of the univerſe tremble, and deſtroy'd a million of men, half of whom fought on his ſide, and the other half on that of his rival; that 'twas a maxim among ambitious conquerors, that a crime ceas'd to be ſo, when a crown is obtain'd by it: that all our hiſtories were fill'd with relations of monarchs, betray'd and dethron'd; of rebellious ſubjects, who had uſurp'd the ſovereign dignity; of tyrants, who had ſacrific'd to their grandeur, all the tender ſenſations of nature and of honour; and had maintain'd themſelves upon the throne, merely by blood and ſlaughter: that the luſt of empire had formerly overthrown the mightieſt republic in the world; that one man had the ambition of governing alone half the ball, and had ſucceeded in his attempt; and that ſome of our monarchs had been puff'd up with the ambitious thoughts of giving laws to the whole world.

Hence,

Hence, ſays I, you may conclude, that ſovereignty does not appear ſo unhappy in our eyes as it does in yours. We are ſo much dazled with the ſpendor of a crown, that it appears in a quite different light to us. There is no man among us, but would willingly ſacrifice all he holds deareſt, to the glory of reigning, could he flatter himſelf with the hopes of ever mounting ſo high. The happineſs of the kingly ſtate is look'd upon as ſo certain, that to expreſs the felicity of a man, we generally cry, that he's as happy as a prince. We look upon the care which is inſeperable from the regal dignity as nothing; 'tis in our eyes the moſt deſirable object in the world, becauſe we are inſenſible how weighty a crown is, when worn with honour.

CHAP. XI.

The ſtory of Taifaco *and* Amenoſa.

ONE day as I was diſcourſing with *Taifaco*, under an embowering ſhade, where we breath'd the moſt delicious fragrance, I enquir'd what had engag'd him formerly to leave his native country and viſit *Chili*; whether he was prompted to it by traffic, or a curioſity like to that which had made me abandon mine, purely to enquire into the manners and cuſtoms of diſtant nations? I was not, ſays he, engag'd by any of theſe motives; love only made me tempt all the dangers of the ocean.

About eighteen years ſince, I fell in love with a maiden, whoſe name was *Amenoſa*. Her youth and beauty had enchanted my ſoul, and her father was look'd upon as one of the wealthieſt men of the iſland. I was ſo happy as to pleaſe her; ſhe liſtned to my melting vows, and we both ſhould have then

then been happy, had not the meanneſs of my condition, which my lovely charmer overlook'd, made her father deſpiſe me; for when I deſir'd his conſent to marry her, he gave me a haughty refuſal, and told me I was poor. When I found that my narrow circumſtances were the ſole cauſe of my ill ſucceſs, I reſolv'd to try all lawful methods in order to better my fortune. Tho' this was my fix'd reſolution, I yet was in doubt ſeveral days, what courſe to take. 'Tis very eaſy to form a reſolution of amaſſing wealth, but nothing is more difficult than to ſtrike into the methods which procure it.

I was in this perplexity, oppreſs'd with grief, and abandon'd to deſpair, when I one day met on the ſhore of the ſea, into which I was reſolv'd to throw my ſelf, an intimate friend of mine, whoſe name was *Haſco*. The moment I perceiv'd him, I wou'd have turn'd another way; but *Haſco* immediately advancing, ſtopt me, and having ask'd me with the moſt indulgent

tenderneſs, why I thus abandon'd my ſelf to ſorrow, and mus'd in ſolitude; he beſought me, in the moſt ſoft and paſſionate terms, to lay open my whole ſoul to him. I gratify'd his amicable curioſity, when he ſaid: Had heaven indulg'd me as much wealth as the father of the lovely *Amenoſa* poſſeſſes, I would with pleaſure have divided it with you, in order to make you happy, and give the charming creature to your arms; but you know how little my father left me, ſo that all I have to offer you, is barren advice. I have heard, continued *Haſco*, that eaſtward lies a country which abounds with gold, whence all that comes into our iſland is brought; but that about an hundred years ſince, a ſett of extraordinary men, arm'd with thunder and lightning, had conquer'd it, and cut to pieces, or ſtruck dead with their thunder, moſt of its inhabitants, which had ruin'd the trade we us'd to carry on with that people, and made gold leſs plenty among us. Were you, ſays he, not ſo dear to me, I wou'd adviſe

you

you to viſit that rich country; poſſibly, heaven might ſmile ſo far on your wiſhes, as to point out the methods to you, of amaſſing vaſt ſums of gold; but then the dangers to which this painful voyage would expoſe you are ſo great, that as I am your ſincere friend, I cannot poſſibly perſuade you to undertake it.

Alas! ſays I, the moſt dreadful dangers cannot intimidate my ſoul; thrice happy to ſuffer ten thouſand hardſhips, could I at laſt but merit my dear, dear *Amenoſa!* I thank you, O beſt of friends! for what you have hinted to me: heaven, which now relents, becauſe of the numberleſs evils I ſuffer, moſt certainly inſpir'd you to give me this advice. 'Tis enough, I'm determin'd to ſet out. *Haſco* finding my reſolution fix'd, endeavour'd to divert me from it; eſpecially ſince he himſelf had ſuggeſted it to me; however, perceiving me inflexible, he ſpoke thus: ſince you will venture your life, and I am the cauſe of this fatal deſign, I am reſolv'd to accompany you, and ſhare all

all the dangers of your voyage. 'Tis but juſt, ſince I firſt ſet you upon this project, I ſhould be an eye-witneſs of the ſucceſs of it. 'Twas in vain for me to oppoſe his heroic generoſity, whereupon we prepar'd to ſet out together.

The evening before our departure, I went to *Amenoſa*, to bid her farewell, and acquaint her with my departure. She was ſeiz'd with the deepeſt ſorrow at the news, and curs'd ten thouſand times the love of riches, ſince they were the cauſe of our diſtreſs, and would perhaps prove my deſtruction. She employ'd all the endearing arguments ſhe could think of, to divert me from undertaking ſo dangerous a voyage; but I told her it was not ſo hazardous as ſhe imagin'd; and ſooth'd her with the hopes, that providence would indulge me a ſpeedy return, and then tore myſelf from her, after we had mutually ſwore to love one another eternally.

The next day I went to the place where *Haſco* promis'd to meet me, and finding

finding him, we walk'd together to the ſea-ſide, where we went on board a canoo which we had got ready for that purpoſe, and ſtor'd with proviſions. We lie about threeſcore leagues from *Chili*, and had happily made the greateſt part of our courſe, with a weſterly wind, when a ſtorm aroſe on a ſudden, which expos'd us to the greateſt peril. We lower'd our ſail, and row'd with all our ſtrength, to ſtem, if poſſible, the violence of the waves. Our canoo was thrice under water; but the bark of which it was made, being very light and tough, we, by jumping thrice into the ſea, and ſwimming back to our canoo, kept it from ſinking, and turn'd it right again with great dexterity; but while we were thus employ'd, an impetuous wave, which ſwell'd mountains high, wrap'd us round, and waſh'd off my companion whom I never ſet eyes on ſince. Alas! in loſing him, I loſt a kind and moſt generous friend, at a time when I moſt wanted his aſſiſtance. As for my own part, I held the canoo faſt, which I turn'd over

over, as I had before done ſeveral times. The extremity I was then in, made me not ſo ſenſible of the loſs I had ſuſtain'd, as I was afterwards; and my whole endeavours were to keep myſelf from being ſwallow'd up by the waves.

But now, the wind fell and the waves were huſh'd. Tho' I was prodigiouſly fatigued, I nevertheleſs row'd till night, when it blew a pretty brisk gale, upon which I ſet up my ſail, and took a little reſt. I ran ſo many leagues in the night, that I diſcover'd land the next day about noon. Three hours after, I had the good fortune to get on ſhore on a point of land, call'd cape *Acchamqui*, above *Angud*. I walk'd till night, without meeting one human creature, this part of the country being deſolate and barren. In the mean time, I eat a few roots, that were not very well taſted, and ſome wild fruits, which I found upon the coaſt; and paſs'd the night on a tree, but had very little ſleep.

The next day, after coaſting a long time northward, I met about dusk with ſome

ſome of the natives, who ſtruck with the oddneſs of my habit, came up and ask'd me a great many queſtions, concerning the motives of my coming into their country. Our language differs but very little from that of this people, our country, if we are to credit tradition, having been antiently peopled by a colony ſent from the moſt ſouthern part of *Chili*; ſo that we underſtood one another very well. I anſwer'd very politely, that I was a *Letaliſpon*, who had been invited by curioſity to viſit a nation we were deſcended from, and with whom we formerly had been ſtrictly united, before they were conquer'd, and their country invaded by thoſe blood-thirſty foreigners.

At theſe words tears ſtood in their eyes; they gave me a general account of the numberleſs evils thoſe mercileſs conquerors had made them ſuffer, and afterwards carried me to their houſe, where they treated me with the utmoſt humanity. They told me, I was at liberty to live with them ſo long as I pleas'd; that as their anceſtors were

antiently

antiently ſo nearly related to the *Lacedæmonians*, they look'd upon me as one of their countrymen; but then they adviſ'd me not to diſcover myſelf to their tyrants, for ſo they call their *Spaniſh* conquerors: for theſe, ſaid they, will poſſibly imagine that your country is as fruitful of gold as ours; in that caſe, they'll oblige you to guide them to it: then ſacrifice your wife and children, to force you to diſcover your treaſures, and afterwards murther you. Prevent all this from befalling you, by concealing yourſelf, till ſuch time as you have catch'd our air, and learnt our cuſtoms, and may ſeem to be a native of this country.

I thank'd them for their advice, and ask'd whether the *Spaniards* were the ſole proprietors of their gold mines, and were only allow'd to approach them? They alone, ſays he, reap all the benefit. They have unjuſtly ſeiz'd thoſe things which heaven had allotted us; and not contented with this, they alſo wou'd force us to bury our ſelves in the bowels of the earth, to adminiſter

adminiſter to their avarice; however, they have not yet ſucceeded in this part of their tyranny.

I then began to think, that I had undertaken a painful voyage to no purpoſe; and therefore reſolv'd to return back into my country, and do all that lay in my power, to get poſſeſſion of *Amenoſa*; or, in caſe fate ſtill oppos'd my wiſhes, to die at her feet. Accordingly, after I had ſpent ſome time in this houſe, and repos'd my ſelf after my great fatigues, I took leave of the whole family, and ſet out for *Acchamqui*, where I had left my canoo.

I had ſcarce walk'd ſix leagues, before I met ſeveral *Spaniards* a hunting, who ſeeing I was a foreigner by my dreſs, ſtopt me, and asking me where I was born, I thought proper to tell them that my native country lay at a great diſtance from theirs. I did not conſider that I betray'd my ſelf, in anſwering them in the ſame language they ſpoke to me, *viz.* the *Chilian*. They ask'd me whether my country was rich? I reply'd no, and that I

my

my ſelf was an emblem of its poverty. An unexpected ſtorm, ſays I, threw me unhappily on this coaſt, and I am endeavouring to return to my own country. I would have proceeded on my way, but the chief of the *Spaniards* ſtopping me, ſpoke to me as follows. Stranger, I am pleas'd with your perſon; come to my houſe, and I'll give you a creditable employment in it; and whenever you think proper to return back into your country, you ſhall have leave to do it, and I'll give you a reward that will far exceed your expectations.

I turn'd pale at his propoſal; being afraid that he intended to ſend me to work in the mines. The *Spaniard* obſerving my confuſion, bid me fear nothing; forget, ſays he, whatever the natives of the country may have told you to our prejudice; and rely entirely on my word, and I'll do all that lies in my power to make you happy. Had I the leaſt deſign upon your liberty, I could now force you to follow me; but I ſhall content my ſelf with intreating you to do it.

Theſe

Theſe kind expreſſions ſtole upon my heart, and notwithſtanding I was prejudic'd againſt his countrymen, I yet thought my ſelf oblig'd to hazard my life and liberty, and ſacrifice them to the hopes of getting gold. I imagin'd, that in caſe the *Spaniard* was as good as his word, I ſhould ſoon be in a condition to merit *Amenoſa*. Upon this I bow'd very low to *Don Fernandez de la Chirade*, for that was the *Spaniard*'s name, as a token that I accepted his offer; upon which he immediately order'd one of his ſervants to mount me on his horſe.

We got to his houſe about evening. 'Twas a magnificent edifice, built on the ſea-ſhore. On one ſide of it lay a meadow of a prodigious extent, cover'd with a never-fading green, and ſurrounded with hills crown'd with tufted trees. On the other ſide, was a view of the ſea, which ſometimes rais'd its tempeſtuous waves to the clouds, but generally was ſmooth as a mirrour. The furniture of this houſe was vaſtly rich. Gold dazled the eye in every apartment, and the moſt trifling part of the moveables, were made of that precious metal.

My maſter, (for tho' I was not his ſlave I yet was his dependant,) made me ſit at table with him. Seeing it was cover'd with viands of various kinds, I roſe up, and refus'd to touch any thing; and at the ſame time, begg'd *Fernandez* to let me eat after the manner of my own country, and abſtain from the fleſh of animals. He indulg'd my requeſt, upon which I immediately went into the garden and there gather'd roots, herbs and pulſe, which I cook'd and eat before him. Supper being ended, he took me aſide, and ſaid, that as none of the *Spaniards* who waited upon him, underſtood the *Chilian* language, he was very glad he had met with me; and that he would ſooner truſt me than the natives, becauſe of the great averſion they bear to his countrymen: that ſuch of the natives as were his domeſticks, ſought every opportunity to injure and betray him: that, as he was perſuaded I had not the ſame motives to hate him, I therefore ſhould ſuperintend their behaviour; and that he hop'd my zeal and fidelity would

would ſecure him from all their plots: that as I ſpake their language, it gave me an opportunity of gaining their eſteem; of diſcovering their deſigns, and keeping them to their duty. I promis'd to act honourably, and be ever faithful to him; and indeed I kept my promiſe, which won his heart ſo entirely, that he unboſom'd himſelf to me without the leaſt reſerve.

I not only was appointed to inſpect the conduct of all the natives of the country that were in his ſervice, but was alſo truſted with the keys of his treaſure; ſo that I was happy, were it poſſible for a man to be ſo, who is far remov'd from the woman he idolizes, and a country he pants to reviſit. Beſides, I daily beheld a ſpectacle, which was vaſtly ſhocking to a *Letaliſpon*; I mean, that I ſaw *Fernandez* and the reſt of the *Spaniards*, inhumanly murther the moſt amiable animals, and afterwards feed upon them. I wou'd ſometimes employ prayers and entreaties, in order to prevent the ſlaughter of thoſe creatures; but they, inſtead of

being mov'd with my compaſſion, would laugh in my face; and ſo great was my anguiſh, upon this account, that nothing but a thirſt of acquiring gold, which love only had inflam'd me with, could have prevail'd with me to reſide among them. However, heaven, by a moſt ſingular and unexpected accident, reſtor'd me to my country, and crown'd all my wiſhes, as the reader will ſoon find.

Some of my countrymen who go out in canoos had found the body of *Haſco*, on the coaſts of their iſland, thrown thither by the tide. They had view'd it; and as he was very like me in the face; of the ſame age and ſtature; not to mention that I was much better known than he, and that my departure had made much more noiſe, they had taken the diſfigur'd corps of my dear friend for mine. Immediately a report of my death was ſpread over the whole iſland. My mother, who lov'd me tenderly, was deeply afflicted at the news, and going to *Amenoſa*'s father, ſhe broke out into a thouſand reproachful expreſſions, and ſaid he was guilty of my death.

death. He did not endeavour to apologize for his conduct, but ſeem'd very ſorry for her loſs, and did all that lay in his power to comfort her.

But the moment *Amenoſa* heard the ſad fate I had met with, ſhe ſhut herſelf up alone in her chamber, and would have kill'd herſelf; when happily, the dread which is almoſt inſeperable from her ſex, ſtopt her trembling arm, as ſhe was going to ſtab herſelf with a dagger. They broke open her chamber-door, to prevent the fatal conſequences of her deſpair, and forc'd the weapon out of her hand; but then it was impoſſible for them to tear away her ſorrows, which made no leſs impreſſion upon her father, who lov'd her with uncommon tenderneſs. Thou art no more, deareſt *Taiſaco*! ſays ſhe, overwhelm'd with grief, thou art no more! my father's ſavage, obdurate, heart; and my ſoft, my tender one, have been thy death; they alſo will kill me, and I'll follow thee. May my ſoul, after it has wing'd its flight, meet in the ſame region with thine, and inform a

body like to that it now animates! Heaven is too juſt and equitable, to ſuffer us to be for ever ſeperated from one another; 'twill certainly unite us together, to reward thy courage and my conſtancy.

Amenoſa, after having thus given vent to her grief, was for ſome time plung'd in a deep melancholy, and did not once open her lips. However, ſhe deceiv'd her father, and all her ſpies; for afterwards aſſuming a leſs gloomy air, ſhe told them, time might poſſibly heal the wound which my death had made in her heart. This her father believ'd, and therefore did not guard againſt the tranſports of her deſpair, which however, at laſt, broke out in the following manner. After having meditated ſome time, on the kind of death ſhe ſhou'd chuſe, ſhe reſolv'd to throw herſelf into that part of the ſea, where ſhe imagin'd I had been ſwallow'd up.

With this reſolution ſhe ſteals from her father's houſe, and runs to the ſea-ſhore, in order to put her fatal deſign

in

in execution. But now, the death ſhe is going to die, makes her ſhudder. What! ſays ſhe, does my coward mind oppoſe the generous reſolution my heart has taken! ah! my heart ſhall triumph on this occaſion, and I'll conceal from it all the horrors of this death, ſince it terrifies me ſo. Immediately ſhe ran to a canoo which lay on the ſea-ſhore, and jumping into it, boldly cut the rope that faſtned it to the ſtrand; hoiſted the ſail; and laid hold of the oars, in order to drive into the main ocean. Then, with a flood of tears, covering her head, ſhe laid herſelf down in the canoo, and abandon'd it to the mercy of the waves, equally wiſhing for, and dreading death.

The wind blew pretty ſtrong weſt-ſouth-weſt, which was very favourable for *Chili*; when the canoo, after having happily made its courſe for twenty eight hours, and gone in a direct line, as tho' it had been ſteer'd by the moſt experienc'd pilot, was met the next day by a *Chilian* woman who was fiſh-

ing, and got three or four leagues from land. This woman, ſurpriz'd to ſee a canoo purſue its courſe, without any hands on board, ply'd her oars, and being come up with it, was much more aſtoniſh'd when ſhe ſaw a young woman on board, in a ſwoon, and half dead. She ſtept into the canoo; took her in her arms, and endeavour'd to recall her to life. *Amenoſa* recover'd from her ſwoon, fix'd her eyes upon the woman, call'd upon me, and then clos'd them again. My lovely maid acquainted me with part of theſe particulars, and the reſt were told me by the woman we are now ſpeaking of; who hooking her canoo to *Amenoſa*'s, carried her to her houſe which ſtood on the ſhore, at a little diſtance from ours.

She had known me ſome years, her husband being a hunter, whoſe houſe I often went to, purpoſely to ranſom ſuch creatures as he caught in his gins and ſnares. I came accidentally into it, a few hours after *Amenoſa* was brought thither.

But

But heavens! how great was my aſtoniſhment when I beheld the darling of my ſoul! ſurely I never felt ſuch emotions either before or ſince; but my joy was mix'd with hope and fear. I was in raptures to meet with her again; but then the deplorable condition I ſaw her in, was more painful than her dear preſence was raviſhing. Is it then you, ſays I, adorable *Amenoſa!* What chance has brought you hither? Alas! to what a wretched ſtate are you reduc'd!

Amenoſa, ſtruck with a voice, which ſhe knew to be mine, open'd her lovely eyes, which were almoſt cloſ'd in death, and looking upon me with a ſurprize equal to her dejected condition; Do I then, ſays ſhe, deareſt *Taiſaco*, behold ſo ſweet an object? Yes, ſays I, you ſee your tender, your faithful adorer. Cheer up, and be not troubled, but take a little ſuſtenance to ſupport nature. My preſence ſeem'd to revive her; and a ſoft joy diffuſing itſelf over her countenance, leſſen'd its deadly paleneſs. 'Tis univerſally believ'd, ſays ſhe, in our iſland that

you

you are no more, but was buried in the waves. How bleſs'd am I to ſee you again, at a time when I thought of meeting you only in the ſhades below! For this I ventur'd amid the winds and waves, in order to be entomb'd, as I ſuppos'd you had been, in a watry grave.

Tho' I before thought it wou'd be impoſſible for me to love with a greater exceſs of paſſion, I yet at that inſtant, found it more violent than ever. I return'd thanks to heaven, for its goodneſs in ſo happily preſerving the object of all my wiſhes, and earneſtly beſought the good woman of the houſe to take the utmoſt care of my *Amenoſa*. At the ſame time I deſir'd her, not to reveal any of theſe particulars, and promis'd to reward her very handſomely for her care and ſecrecy.

Amenoſa recover'd a few days after, inſomuch that my happineſs would now have been complete, had I been at liberty to return with her into my own country; but my condition of life, my duty, and the beneficence of my patron the *Spaniard*, were tyes I could not eaſily break. However,

However, I had this comfort, that I was at full liberty to viſit my miſtreſs every day, and feaſt my eyes with her numberleſs beauties; and ſhould then have made her my wife, were not children expreſly forbid by the laws, to marry without the conſent of their parents.

In the mean time, *Don Fernandez* fell dangerouſly ill, and knowing that his diſſolution was at hand, and that it would be impoſſible for him to recover, he prepar'd himſelf to die, purſuant to the dictates of his religion, and a little after rewarded all his ſervants. As I had a great ſhare of his eſteem, he bequeathed me an hundred pound weight of pure gold, three thouſand pound of ſilver, and ſome other things of value; deſiring me, at the ſame time, not to forget him, after which he expir'd, to the great grief of the *Spaniards* and *Chilians*, who had ſo long experienc'd his great virtue. Thrice happy region, did all his countrymen but reſemble him!

I then thought of reviſiting my native country with my dear *Amenoſa*, perſuaded

perſuaded it would be impoſſible for her father, when I reſtor'd him his only daughter, whom he ſuppos'd to be dead, and ſaw the treaſure which was left me, to refuſe her to my ardent wiſhes. Accordingly, I provided a ſufficient quantity of fruits, herbs, and roots, and order'd them to be dreſs'd; and after thanking the good man and his wife for their great care of *Amenoſa*, and rewarded them for their ſervices, we both embark'd on board a large canoo, which I had order'd to be built for that purpoſe. I hir'd two skilful rowers, for our greater ſecurity, and deſir'd the good woman, for decency ſake, to accompany *Amenoſa*, promiſing to make her ample amends; and gave her my word, that the ſame canoo ſhould carry her back ſoon. She agreed to my propoſal, and we prepared to ſet out.

As we were juſt going to put off from ſhore, we ſaw at ſome diſtance ſeveral *Spaniards* running towards us, who made ſigns for us to wait their coming up. As we were ignorant of their

their deſign, and ſuſpected they poſſibly wanted to plunder us of our gold and ſilver, we did not think proper to comply with the ſignal. Finding this, they fir'd upon us; but we were out of the reach of a ball; and a furious lioneſs ruſhing out at the ſame time, they were obliged to fly. However, we immediately cut the rope which faſtn'd the canoo, and made off as quick as poſſible from the ſhore. The lioneſs being almoſt famiſh'd, plung'd into the ſea, and ſwimming after us, was upon the point of ruſhing into our boat, when I laid her over the head with my oar, and hit her ſuch a blow that ſhe duck'd; but coming up again, our watermen ſeconded me ſo well, and we ſtruck her with ſo much violence and dexterity, that ſhe plung'd into the water, and we ſaw her no more. *Amenoſa* herſelf had taken up an oar, and aſſiſted us in keeping the lioneſs off.

Our voyage was ſucceſsful. As it was a dead calm, we could not put up the ſail, but were oblig'd to make

our

our way with the oars, which kept us five days out at ſea. At laſt, we got on ſhore in our dear country, and I immediately carried *Amenoſa* to my mother, who receiv'd us with the utmoſt joy and aſtoniſhment. Is it poſſible! ſays ſhe, claſping me in her arms, for you to be alive! How many tears and ſighs have you coſt me! Your happy return reſtores me to life, by aſſuring me you are ſtill living. And you, lovely *Amenoſa*, go and be happy in the tender embraces of a father who ſtill bemoans your loſs with tears. Both of you ſhall afterwards relate, by what happy turn of providence, we enjoy the inexpreſſible comfort of ſeeing you again.

The next day my mother was to carry *Amenoſa* to her father, but I reſolv'd to viſit him firſt. The inſtant he ſaw me, he cried out, Is it you, *Taifaco*, or your angry ghoſt that is come to torment me? I have atton'd for my crime by the loſs of my dear daughter, whom I refus'd to beſtow on ſo much virtue. She plung'd into

thoſe

thoſe waves which ſwallow'd you up. The ſharp pangs I feel at the remembrance of this ſad accident, is torture ſufficient, and therefore do not heighten my ſorrows: O guilty thirſt of riches, 'tis thou art the wretched cauſe of all my misfortunes! Unhappy father! thou ſtill enjoyeſt the treaſures, but thy daughter is no more. 'Twas thus my preſence awak'd his anguiſh, and aggravated his ſorrows. I endeavour'd to calm his ſoul, by telling him I was *Taiſaco*, who was ſuppos'd to be buried in the waves, and with whoſe death he reproach'd himſelf.

Both your daughter, ſays I to him, and my ſelf, are ſtill living; inform me only whether ſhe ſhall live to be mine only. At thoſe words he embrac'd me with an air of tranſport, and aſſur'd me that no man breathing ſhould poſſeſs her but myſelf. I then related to him all my adventures at ſea; the riches I had got in *Chili*; in what manner his daughter had got ſafely there; and how I had brought her from thence,

accompanied

accompanied by a woman of that country.

He was now in the higheſt raptures, and impatient to bleſs his eyes with the ſight of *Amenoſa*, when my mother brought her. The moment ſhe ſaw him, ſhe fell on her knees, and begg'd him to excuſe the grief ſhe had brought upon him. He took her affectionately in his arms, and after ſhedding a flood of tears, ask'd pardon, for the dangers to which he had in ſome meaſure expos'd her, by oppoſing her innocent deſires; then taking our hands, made us claſp with a mutual embrace, in preſence of the witneſſes; and my mother, doing the ſame, we were that inſtant married, according to the cuſtom of the iſland, which requires no other ceremony.

Amenoſa, ſays he, and I, have been married threeſcore and nine years, and nothing has been able to interrupt our felicity. My eſtate, and that of her father, with whom we live, has made our family one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing in the whole country. Such were the motives and ſucceſs of my voyage to *Chili*, whither poverty and

deſpair

deſpair had drove me, and whence I return'd rich and happy.

CHAP. XII.

The author going a fiſhing in a canoo with his companion, meets a French *veſſel, which takes them in, and brings them back into* Europe.

DUring the three months I had now liv'd among the *Letaliſpons*, to paſs over the *tædium* and uneaſineſs, which will almoſt inevitably prey upon a man who reſides in a foreign country, whoſe language he does not underſtand; I had a ſtrong deſire to reviſit my native country. Beſides, *Silva* and I could not accuſtom our ſelves to feed always upon roots, which was our only ſuſtenance; and tho' they were toſs'd up with great delicacy, we nevertheleſs loath'd them.

We one day told *Taiſaco*, that the diet we fed upon in his country was too ſevere; that the monks and hermits in *Europe*, men of the greateſt

ſanctity, tho' they made a vow never to eat fleſh, did nevertheleſs make no ſcruple of eating fiſh; that as the element which the fiſh inhabited, was different from that we liv'd in; as we had no correſpondence with them, and that they were not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, inhabitants of the earth, 'twas a ſort of ſuperfluous charity to ſpare their lives; that in caſe we continued to eat after the *Letaliſpon* manner, and feed only upon roots, we ſhould ſoon die; becauſe we had been accuſtom'd to a quite different diet from our infancy.

I ſhould be very ſorry, ſays *Taiſaco*, did our roots, which are ſo beneficial to us, prejudice you in any manner. You very juſtly make a difference, between thoſe animals which inhabit the earth, and ſuch as live in ſeas and rivers. Tho' the latter are inform'd with a ſoul; and are, no leſs than we, the work of the creator, they yet are not our brethren, like the former; for they breathe a different air, and we have not the leaſt ſociety with them; for which reaſon, we don't think

think it a great crime to kill and eat them. However, few among us go theſe lengths; whether it be from a ſort of ſcruple of conſcience, or becauſe that kind of food does not appear wholeſome to us. But as your conſtitution is different from ours, and you cannot poſſibly accuſtom your ſelves to our diet, you are at liberty to catch, and eat fiſh. You may take my canoo in which I ſometimes recreate my ſelf when the ſea is calm; and in caſe you are ſo ingenious as to make nets, and know how to uſe them, you may go up a little bay hard by, where you will meet with ſhoals of fiſh. But then ſport at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore, for fear leſt any one ſhould ſpy you, and be offended at the ſight.

We thank'd *Taifaco* for his goodneſs and condeſcenſion in ſo readily complying with our frailty and weakneſs. On the morrow at daybreak, *Silva* and I took the canoo on our ſhoulders, which being made out of a bark of a ſingle tree, was very

light, together with a ſail and oars; when making for the creek, we got to it without much fatigue. The night before we had made a ſweep-net with packthread, which *Taiſaco* was ſo kind as to give us. We row'd a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore, as he had deſir'd us to do; and the wind blowing fair, to ſpare our ſelves the trouble of rowing, we hoiſted our little ſail, and without any other aſſiſtance got about four leagues from the ſhore, and even out of the bay.

Juſt as we were going to caſt our ſweep-net, we perceiv'd a large veſſel, at about three leagues diſtance from us. As my eye was more us'd to the ſea than *Silva's*, I ſpy'd her firſt, and ſaid to him, that ſince heaven, probably, now gave us a favourable opportunity of returning into *Europe*, it was our duty not to neglect it. As we both had our muskets on board, we fir'd together, in order to make the greater report, as a ſignal. In the mean time, ſhifting our rudder and our ſail, we took a quarter wind, and made for the

the veſſel. We ſtill continued firing, in order that they might know what we wanted, and found they underſtood us; for we ſaw them ſhift about a little to the larboard, and ſail towards our canoo, and in an hour's time, we got ſo near, as to ſee ſhe carried *French* colours.

I was very ſorry to leave the iſland of *Letaliſpon*, without bidding adieu to *Taifaco*. He will ſurely, ſays I, conclude we are loſt, and that muſt certainly afflict him very much. But what ſhall we do in this dilemna! Shall we let ſlip ſo fair an opportunity? *Silva* thought that inſtant of an expedient, which was, that we ſhould firſt get on board the veſſel; and then ſhift the ſail, and fix the rudder in ſuch a manner, that the canoo might get alone into the bay, which did not lie far off; that the wind had chopp'd about, and ſtood fair for *Letaliſpon*; that this being ſo, we ſhould run no hazard in writing a letter of thanks to *Taifaco*, and therein acquaint him with our departure; that as he would not

fail to ſend after us in the bay, the meſſengers would find both our canoo, and the letter. I was pleas'd with the hint, and having pen, ink and paper about me, I drew up the following letter, while *Silva* continued rowing towards the ſhip.

To the moſt excellent and virtuous Taifaco.

"THE ſtrong deſire, dear *Tai-*
" *faco*, we have of reviſiting
" our country, forces us to leave you;
" and to take this happy opportuni-
" ty of going on board an *European*
" veſſel we have now met with. We
" wiſh it may be in our power to re-
" turn on ſhore, to thank you for the
" numberleſs favours you have in-
" dulg'd us; but cannot tell whether
" the captain of the ſhip on which
" we are now preparing to go aboard,
" will allow us time for it. However
" this be, we earneſtly wiſh this let-
" ter may come ſafe to hand, and that
" we may ſucceed in our attempt. Be
" aſſur'd that we ſhall ever entertain

" the

" the higheſt ſenſe of the numberleſs
" obligations by which you have bound
" us; nor ever be ſo ungrateful, as to
" blot the remembrance of them from
" our minds; but ſhall publiſh to the
" whole world, that wiſdom and vir-
" tue have choſen the iſland of *Letaliſ-*
" *pons* for their reſidence.

John Gulliver, *Francis Silva.*

We fix'd this letter in ſuch a manner, that it might eaſily be found, and not be blown away. In the mean time, after turning our rudder and ſail, we left the canoo, and ſtept into one belonging to the veſſel, on which we ſoon got aboard. The reader will ſuppoſe that we met with a hearty reception, the *French* being extremely polite and curteous to foreigners. We firſt went and paid our compliments to the captain; told him our names and our country; and afterwards gave him an account, how we had been forc'd to live ſix months among the *Letaliſpons*. The captain told us, he was going directly for St. *Malo*, whence he came

about eighteen months before, and that I ſhould eaſily meet with an opportunity of embarking from thence for *England*, and *Silva* for *Portugal*.

We found they had carried on a private trade in the *South-Sea*, for which reaſon I ask'd the captain whether he had not heard of the *Vulcan*, a *Dutch* veſſel. He anſwer'd, that ſhe ſet out a month before him from the port of *Coquimbo*, and had met with pretty good ſucceſs. I likewiſe ask'd him, whether he had known one Captain *Harrington* who was on board her; he anſwer'd yes, and at the ſame time prais'd him to the skies, and aſſur'd me he was on board her in perfect health, and was gone for *Europe*. I was over-joy'd at the News, and had now a much greater deſire of returning to *England*, ſince it would give me an opportunity of ſeeing again ſo worthy a friend.

The *French* are as incredulous as the *Engliſh*, with regard to incidents of an extraordinary and wonderful nature; ſo that it was with the greateſt reluctance,

luctance, that I was forc'd, by the officers and chief perſons of the crew, to give an account of the ſurprizing adventures I had met with. *Silva*, whom I had acquainted with the minuteſt particulars of my ſtory, having the higheſt opinion of my veracity, did not doubt but that every thing I told him was fact; and had mention'd them to the captain and ſome other officers; ſo that they themſelves were vaſtly urgent with me to relate the whole my ſelf. But when I had gratified their curioſity, they at firſt took me for an enthuſiaſt, and perhaps a liar. However, after they were a little better acquainted with me, and plainly perceiv'd that I was neither ſilly or crack-brain'd, but a ſincere lover of truth, they began to judge otherwiſe. They firſt liſtned to my adventures purely for amuſement ſake; they were afterwards prompted by curioſity; and then conviction mix'd with aſtoniſhment ſucceeded their incredulity, eſpecially when I told them, that Capt. *Harrington*, whom they knew in *Coquinbo*,

Coquinbo, to be a man of great probity and veracity, had himſelf been an eye-witneſs to my adventures in the iſland of *Babilary*. They were very merry, (the *French* being famous for raillery and extempore wit) on the political government of the *Balibarians*. And as in relating what had happen'd to me in that iſland, I could not omit telling them, that the women of this country look'd upon me as a very handſome young fellow, as my readers have heard; the officers were very waggiſh upon that occaſion. I muſt confeſs they were not to blame: however, no one ought to be offended at the applauſes which a man beſtows upon himſelf, when his relation is ingenuous, and is not dictated by pride or falſhood.

As I had not met with any thing remarkable from my leaving *England* till I came into the ſea of *China*, as was before obſerv'd, nothing extraordinary happen'd to me in my return to *Europe*. To amuſe myſelf on board, as I had no money to play, I drew up an account of my travels in

Engliſh;

Engliſh; and a *French* gentleman, with whom I had contracted a friendſhip, and who underſtood our language tolerably well, engag'd himſelf to tranſlate it; and his pockets being as empty as mine, he found this employment an excellent remedy againſt the hyp. When we had finiſh'd our reſpective tasks, he deſir'd my leave to publiſh the work, as ſoon as he ſhould be got to *Paris*, which I agreed to.

We arriv'd at St. *Malo*, *Nov.* the 8th 1720, and on the 20th following, I embark'd for *Portſmouth*, and arriv'd ſafe in that harbour.

End of the Laſt Chapter.

CON-

CONTINUATION

BY THE

TRANSLATOR.

FROM the time of my good friend Mr. *John Gulliver*'s return into *England*, *viz.* ſince the year 1720, I have correſponded regularly with him by letter. He was no ſooner got home, but he acquainted me he had found his father, his mother and all the family in good health; that his father was then writing an account of his travels, with a deſign to publiſh it; that as it was near printed off, he would immediately ſend it to me, but in the mean time earneſtly deſir'd me not to ſhew the tranſlation I had made of his travels, to any perſon, till ſuch time as his father's were made public. Some time after he wrote me word, that he had been ſo happy as to meet with his

dear

dear friend Capt. *Harrington*, and was upon the point of marrying one of his daughters.

About the close of the year 1726, he did me the pleasure to send me the two printed Volumes of the *Travels of Capt.* Lemuel Gulliver, before any copy of them was publish'd in *England*, and desir'd me to translate them, which I accordingly did. The success which this work, printed at *Paris* in 1727, met with, is universally known; and how delighted both the *French* and *English* were with the bold and grotesque pleasantry of that piece. I only wish that the work I now offer to the public, may excite their curiosity as much. The * original will be publish'd in *London*, the same day this translation appears at *Paris*. No doubt but a comparison will be made between the travels of the father and those of the son. If the reader should find

* *This is mere banter, for the work is suppos'd to be written originally by the pretended translator.*

find leſs fire, leſs genius and delicacy in this, than in the former *Gulliver*; theſe defects may poſſibly be compenſated, in ſome meaſure, by the gaiety of the images; and the uſefulneſs of the moral couch'd under them, notwithſtanding the incidents are leſs aſtoniſhing.

The author having lately tranſmitted to me a letter concerning his travels, written by one of his friends, I thought it might not be improper to tranſlate and publiſh it. 'Tis with pleaſure I undertake any thing that may be of ſervice to my friends.

A letter from Dr. Ferruginer, *to the author of theſe Travels.*

I am, dear Sir, infinitely oblig'd to you for giving me the peruſal of your travels in manuſcript, the incidents whereof I take to be as true as they are extraordinary. I am not one of thoſe

thoſe ſcepticks, who look upon every thing as fictitious, which happens to vary from their manners, or claſh with their prejudices. Had theſe never ſeen any Negroes, I ſuppoſe that the relations of ſuch as have been on the coaſts of *Senega* and *Guinea*, would ſcarce have gain'd credit with them, or perſuaded them there were ever ſuch men in being. To give my humble opinion, nothing can be a ſtronger indication of a weak mind than ſcepticiſm.

We learn from hiſtory both ſacred and profane, that there were antiently giants; and travellers aſſure us, that *Terra Auſtralis* is now inhabited by men of a prodigious ſtature; and notwithſtanding this is notorious, yet very few people wou'd credit what your father has related of the giants of *Brobdingnac*, or thoſe diminutive creatures the *Lilliputians*. But then, will any one preſume to aſſert, that the battles of *Hercules* and the *Pygmies*, are fabulous; that *Paulus Jovius* was miſtaken, when he aſſures us there were ſeveral of theſe in the north parts of *Ruſſian-Lapland*,

Lapland, and eaſtern *Tartary*; that the *Samojeds* a people ſubject to the *Czar*, are not ſuch as they are deſcrib'd; in a word, that the ſavage *Americans* impoſe upon us, in aſſerting that men of exceeding little ſtature, are found to the north of their continent? I lately read in a faithful deſcription of *America*, that a young ſhe-ſavage, born among the *Eskimaux*, being taken and brought in 1717 to the coaſt of *Labrador*, where ſhe continued three years, affirm'd; that to the north of her country, were whole nations of people, the men whereof were hardly three foot high, and the women much ſhorter.

'Tis certain, that ſuch of the learned as have read *Cteſias*, *Herodotus*, *Pliny*, *Solinus*, *Pomponius Mela*, *Oroſius*, *Manethon*, are much more inclin'd to give credit to the wonderful particulars which are related of remote countries, than the vulgar; whoſe minds being clouded with ignorance and prejudice, are therefore ſuſpicious and diffident. When a man, for inſtance, has read in thoſe

thoſe grave and venerable * authors, that there are nations of *Cynocephali* or men with dogs heads; *Acephali*, or headleſs men; *Enotocetes*, as *Strabo* calls them, or men whoſe ears are of ſuch a length and breadth, that they wrap themſelves up in them; (ſome authors call them *Faneſii*, and others *Satmales*;) *Arimaſpes*, or people with but one eye; *Monoſceles*, or *Sciopodes*, that is people with one leg and a foot only.

When he reads in the ſame writers, that in ſome countries, women never bear children but once in their lives; others, where all the children are born with white hair; that ſome nations are born noſeleſs; others without either mouth or *anus*, and conſequently never eat as we do, but ſupport nature after a very odd manner; a man, I ſay, who has heard of all theſe particulars, is never ſurpriz'd, but eaſily believes the moſt aſtoniſh-

* *See* Cteſ. Fragm. *l.* 7. *c.* 2. Solin. *cap.* 44. Pomp. Mel. *l.* 1. Auguſt. Serm. 37 ad Fratres in Eremo.

ing particulars. For this reaſon § *Pliny* obſerves with great judgment, that many things were thought impoſſible, till experience prov'd the contrary.

But tho' a man were ſo raſh, as to doubt of thoſe particulars, which men of the greateſt learning and underſtanding have tranſmitted to us; he yet cou'd ſcarce preſume to contradict the modern relations of the *Weſt-Indian* iſlands, which confirm the teſtimony of thoſe antient writers? Theſe inform us, that there are in our days, men whoſe ears are of ſo monſtrous a length, that they reach below their ſhoulders; and take a pleaſure in lengthning thoſe of their children, by fixing weights to them: that in ſome † countries, the breaſts of the men are ſo large, that they deſcend as low as their thighs, ſo that when they run, they are oblig'd to tye them round their bodies: that

§ *Lib.* 7. *cap.* 1.

† Joan. de Laet. Ind. Occident. *lib.* 17. *cap.* 7. Sir Walter Rawleigh's deſcription of *Guyana.*

that in *Guyana*, there are men without heads; that in other countries, ſome people never take any ſuſtenance; that others have but one leg, and are beſides ſplay-footed; that others are incredibly tall and corpulent; ſuch as the king of *Juda*, who having not long ſince deſir'd the *French* who trade on that coaſt, to get a ſuit of cloaths made for him in *France*, cou'd never draw that on which they brought him, tho' they had made a tun the ſtandard of his meaſure.

Let us now take notice of the curious incidents mention'd in your own travels. With regard to the manners and cuſtoms of the iſland of *Babilary*, every one knows, that antiently, in ſeveral parts of the world, the women were inform'd with a maſculine bravery, and the men weak and effeminate. We find in the deſcription of *America*, that formerly among the *Ilinois* and the *Sioux*; in *Jucatan*, *Florida* and *Louiſiana*, there were men who wore female apparel all their lives, and led a womaniſh life; like to thoſe prieſts of

Cybele, or *Venus Urania*, mention'd by * *Julius Firmicus*, who always wore a female habit; took the utmoſt care of their beauty and dreſs; painted their faces, and employ'd every art to preſerve the delicacy of their features, and the freſhneſs of their complexions. Thrice happy, that they did not meet with the fate of ſome of thoſe effeminate, male *Americans* abovemention'd, who were devour'd by the maſtiffs which the *Spaniards* let looſe upon them! †

The cuſtom of ſome antient nations is well known, whoſe men us'd to go to bed the moment their wives were deliver'd. On this occaſion, they receiv'd the compliments of their neighbours; and thoſe men-in-the-ſtraw were attended by the very woman who juſt before cry'd out. This was alſo the cuſtom of the *Iberians*, an antient people of *Spain*; of the inhabitants of the iſland

* Jul. Firm. lib. de error. prof. Relig.

† Lopez de Gomora. Hiſt. Gener. de las Indias.

iſland of *Corſica*; of the *Tibareni*, a people of *Aſia*; and is, as we are inform'd, ſtill preſerv'd in ſome provinces of *France* bordering upon *Spain*, where that ridiculous ceremony is call'd *faire couvade*, or to *brood over the young*. 'Tis alſo practis'd by the *Japoneze*, the *Caraibes* and *Calibis*. Can it therefore be ſo ſuprizing, that women ſhould ape the other ſex, and reverſe thoſe laws which to us appear natural?

Why therefore ſhould I wonder, when I read in your relation of the iſland of *Babilary*, that the men thereof are wholly feminiz'd; eſpecially when you inform us of the origin of this cuſtom, which aroſe from the ignorance, idleneſs and effeminacy of its male inhabitants? My ſurprize is leſs, to find that the women ſhould govern there; ſhou'd act a male part, and bear arms, like to the *Menades* or *Bacchantes*, who follow'd *Bacchus* into the field, that is, *Dionyſius* king of *Lybia*; or thoſe female-warriors of antient ſtory, who firſt ſeated themſelves on the banks of *Tanais*, and afterwards extended their empire from the

river *Caicus* to the extremities of *Lybia*. By how many exploits did thoſe illuſtrious *Amazons* ſignalize themſelves? What mighty heroines were *Thaleſtris* and *Pentheſilea!* How glorious were the battles which they fought againſt *Hercules*, *Theſeus*, *Achilles*, and laſt of all againſt *Pompey* in the *Mithridatic* war when they were almoſt extirpated! Further we are aſſur'd by all relations, that there are now women, in *America*, on the banks of the river *Maragnon* or of *Amazons*, who boaſt the ſame martial ſpirit; and if we may give credit to an *Italian* writer, a miſſionary in *Colchis*, mount *Caucaſus* is to this day inhabited by *Amazons*

Is not the inſurrection of the *Babilarian* women, againſt all the male inhabitants, ſomething like the conſpiracy of *Hypſipyle*, and the women of *Lemnos*, who, according to antient hiſtorians, murther'd all their husbands in one night? Did not the *Babilarian* women, do, in ſome meaſure, as much, ſince they, by their bravery and cunning,

ning, trampled on the ſuperiority which the men of that iſland had ſo long enjoy'd?

However, as the male ſex is naturally the ſtrongeſt, this uſurpation of the females would ſeem very odd, did not hiſtory inform us of ſeveral inſtances of the ſame nature.

" The *Lycians*, ſays *Herodotus* in his " firſt book, are partly govern'd by " the *Cretan* laws, and partly by thoſe " of the *Carians*; but they have this " cuſtom, which is wholly peculiar to " themſelves, *viz.* that they take their " mother's name; and if at any time " one man enquires of another what " family he is of, he has recourſe to " that of his mother for his extracti- " on, and thence deduces his genea- " logy. When a woman of noble " birth marries a plebeian, their off- " ſpring is enobled; but if a man of " high extraction and quality, marries " a foreigner, or a woman that was " once a harlot, their children are " plebeians.

" The *Lycians*, ſays *Heraclitus* of " *Pontus* in his firſt book, have no " written laws, but are wholly go- " vern'd by cuſtom. Their women " have maintain'd a ſuperiority over " the men ever ſince they were a " people.

" The *Lycians*, ſays *Nicholas Da-* " *maſc*; ΑΥΚΙΟΙ, revere the women " more than they do the other ſex. " Children are always nam'd from their " mothers; and the females only ſuc- " ceed to eſtates.

This *Gynecocracy*, or government of women, was not confin'd to the *Lycians* only. The *Scythians* and *Sarmatæ* were ſubject to women; and where-ever the *Amazons* extended their conqueſts, they inſpir'd the women with a deſire of triumphing over their husbands. *Iſis*, according to *Diodorus Siculus*, had eſtabliſh'd this cuſtom among the *Egyptians*. *Iſis*, ſays he, was become ſo glorious in this country, that their queens were moſt honour'd, and bore a greater ſway than the kings. In all their marriage contracts,

tracts, wives were allow'd a full power over their husbands, who were oblig'd to take an oath to obey the former in all things.

Among the *Medes* and *Sabæans*, the women commanded alſo over the men, and their queens always led them to the field, which † *Claudian* expreſſes as follows.

———Medis, levibusque Sabæis
Imperat hic ſexus, Reginarumque ſub armis
Barbariæ pars magna jacet———

The children of the *Garamantes*, a people of *Afric*, paid the utmoſt ſubmiſſion, and were vaſtly fond of their mothers; but had ſo little regard to their fathers, that they ſcarce ſeem'd to own them for ſuch. One would have concluded, that the children were in common, and equally related to all the men of the nation; becauſe theſe, according to their notion, could not diſcover who were their true fathers, or at leaſt be poſitively certain who were really ſo. 'Twas

† *In Eutrop. Lib.* 1.

'Twas the cuſtom, ſays *Strabo*, among all the people of *Spain*, particularly the *Cantabrians*, for the husband to bring a portion in marriage; daughters always ſucceeded in wrong of the male iſſue, and were entruſted with the care of marrying their brothers. We are farther told, that the *Biſcayans*, who deſcend from the antient *Cantabrians*, ſtill preſerve a ſhadow of this cuſtom, in their marriages and inheritances.

* *Plutarch* relates, that a foreign lady, who liv'd with *Leonidas* the *Lacedemonian*, ſaid one day to the wife of the latter, whoſe name was *Gorgo*, by way of reproach, as a circumſtance which ſham'd the wiſdom of the *Lacedemonians*; that the *Spartan* women only (tho' ſhe was miſtaken) had an abſolute authority over their husbands; and that *Gorgo* reply'd with a haughty tone, that none but the *Spartan* women deſerv'd that preeminence, becauſe they only brought men into the world.

I

* *In Lacon. Apoptheg.*

I know that theſe *Gynecocracies* were of a different kind, and that the women abovemention'd exercis'd their authority variouſly. However, we may infer in general from thence; that it is no new, or ridiculous thing, for men to ſubmit to a female government, and for the latter to preſide wholly in the adminiſtration.

Further; every one knows, that in moſt of the negro nations of *Africa*, in all parts of *Malabar*, in ſeveral countries of *India*, and particularly in *America*; 'tis an eſtabliſh'd cuſtom for the heirs in the collateral maternal line, to ſucceed to the throne, in prejudice of the direct line; ſo that children never inherit their father's eſtates. In order, ſays *Owington* in his deſcription of *Malabar*, that the crown may be more certainly preſerv'd in the royal family, the king is always ſucceeded by his ſiſter's ſon; for this reaſon, the king's ſiſter uſes all her endeavours to have a numerous iſſue; inſomuch that any man who offers himſelf as a voluntier upon theſe occaſions, is always well receiv'd.

He

He alſo relates, that on the coaſts of *Malabar*, whenever the king marries; a bramin or prieſt, has the firſt fruits of her majeſty on the wedding night, in order that the people may be convinc'd, that the ſon ſhe will be deliver'd of, is not of the blood-royal; which is the reaſon why the king's ſons never ſucceed him, but thoſe of his ſiſter.

Agreeable to this cuſtom, *Nicholas Damaſc*: relates, that the *Ethiopians* paid the utmoſt honour to their ſiſters; that the kings never nominated their own ſons their ſucceſſors, but thoſe of their ſiſters; and in caſe theſe were barren, or their children died, they then elected that man king, who was moſt fam'd for gracefulneſs, valour and fine accompliſhments.

It muſt indeed be confeſs'd, that *Gynecocracy* in the iſland of *Babilary* is carried to the higheſt pitch; its men being ſo much ſubject to the women, that they are in ſome meaſure their ſlaves. Women indeed have govern'd kingdoms and headed troops; and armies have conſiſted wholly of women, ſuch as

thoſe of the *Amazons*; but that which ſurprizes me in your iſland of *Babilary*, is, that women only ſhould fill up the ſeveral places of truſt, and manage the whole civil power and the revenues. After all, this is a natural conſequence of *Gynecocracy*; and when we read that women have govern'd kingdoms and fought battles, are we to wonder they ſhould be miniſters of ſtate, magiſtrates, authors, and academicians?

Another difference between the *Gynecocracy* of *Babilary*, and that which was formerly eſtabliſh'd among the nations abovemention'd, is, that the husbands of the latter were neither weak or effeminate; ſo far from it, that the ſuperiority of their women, ſeem'd to inſpire them with greater bravery. Tho' the *Scythians*, the *Garamantes*, and the *Spartans* were ſubject to women, they yet always had the reputation of being inform'd with a martial ſpirit. 'This was, becauſe their women never went into the field; and that their men, notwithſtanding the female ſuperiority, only bore arms. But

I am perſuaded, that where women only form the military power, their men muſt neceſſarily become ſoft and puſillanimous. And indeed, we don't find that in thoſe countries where the *Amazons* govern'd, the men ever exerted themſelves in any warlike exploit.

After all, 'tis as natural for women to be brave, as for men to be effeminate; when one party is active, 'tis no wonder the other ſhould be ſupine and indolent. Our women are timid, weak, and ſluggiſh, becauſe our men are bold, ſtrong and active.

I have read in a relation of *Siam*, that the language of that country has the ſame perfection you aſcribe to the *Babilarian* tongue, which, like the *Engliſh*, does not admit the ridiculous diſtinction of maſculine and feminine genders, in inanimate things; nor has even genders to diſtinguiſh the ſexes. When, for inſtance, the *Siamois*, would aſcribe a certain quality to a woman, which ſtanding alone, is underſtood of man only; they join the adjective *young* to it. As for example, inſtead

ſtead of ſaying the empreſs, they expreſs it thus, the *young* emperour; to denote the wife of a miniſter, they ſay the *young* miniſter, and ſo on. 'Tis plain, this muſt ſooth very agreeably the vanity of their women, ſince they have always the epithet *young* beſtow'd upon them, tho' they are never ſo far advanc'd in years.

Paſs we now to the *Oligochroniſm* or ſhort life of the inhabitants of your iſland of *Tilibet*. I muſt own I have not found any thing ſo ſingular, in either antient or modern writers. However, methinks this is ſomething like what is related of the inhabitants of the weſtern Peninſula of *India*, who, we are told, are ſooner ripe than we, and conſequently have a more early decay. In this country people marry at five or ſix years old, and at that age a maiden is made a wife.

In my opinion, the inhabitants of that iſland, argue not only ſuitable to the length of their lives, but alſo agreeable to the idea the antient philoſophers had of the duration of ours.

'Tis

'Tis well known, that *Cato* of *Utica* anſwer'd thoſe who would have prevented him from killing himſelf, that they could not reproach him with abandoning life too ſoon. Nevertheleſs, he was then but eight and forty; but he look'd upon this as an advanc'd age, ſince the greateſt part of men ſeldom live ſo long. 'Tis generally ſaid, that the life of man is of threeſcore and and ten, threeſcore and fifteen, and fourſcore years. However, as men die oftner at twenty or thirty, than at the ages abovemention'd, methinks it would be more natural, to fix the period of man's life at the former term of years, rather than the latter, ſince it is ſo ſeldom attain'd. May we not infer from hence, that we begin to live too late; or in other words, don't enter upon the ſtage of the world ſoon enough, and are too late entruſted with the management of our eſtates and public employments? If men would but change the uſual methods of education, and accuſtom children early to buſineſs, politicks, and domeſtick

ſtick cares; and not make them trifle away their bloom in fruitleſs ſtudies; their life, which, as things are now manag'd is ſhort, would then be much longer.

By the laws of antient *Rome*, no man could enjoy a poſt in the civil government, till he was five and thirty. *Auguſtus* thought proper to retrench five years, and declared that thirty ſhould be the ſtated age; but had he not better have retrench'd ten? 'Tis certain that we are as much men at twenty as at threeſcore; for the mind, after this age, enlarges its views no more; the only advantage is, we gain experience, and the paſſions abate in their violence; but 'tis falſe to aſſert, that the ſoul diſplays itſelf afterwards; that the mind enlarges its views, or the judgment grows ſtronger. Collect the moſt renow'd actions of heroes antient and modern, and you'll find that the greateſt part of thoſe exploits were perform'd by men who had not yet ſeen thirty. *Alexander*, *Hannibal*, *Scipio*, the prince of *Conde*, immortaliz'd

their names before they were come to that age. The moſt famous works of wit, were ſtruck out by young writers. The longer a man lives, the more he learns; but he decays in fire, emulation, courage, vigour, reſolution, beauty, and ſprightlineſs. Methinks the calculation of your *Tilibetan* is very juſt, when after having computed the time we loſe in infancy; what we trifle away in a tedious education; that which ſleep bereaves us of; and the tedious hours of ſickneſs, ſorrow, ſpleen, and old age; he concludes, that ſuch among us as attain to the moſt advanced age, have not lived twenty years complete.

The contempt in which the *Tilibetans* have ſleep, recalls to my mind a beautiful paſſage of *Plutarch*, who compares it to a collector of the revenues. "In like manner, ſays he, as thoſe "men always ſteal half the money that "paſſes thro' their hands, ſo ſleep robs "us of half our life." This paſſage, Sir, proves two things. Firſt, That in *Plutarch*'s time men us'd to ſleep as they

they do now; and, Secondly, That collectors were then in as good repute as they are in this age.

With regard to the different iſlands of *Terra del Fuego*, which you ſay were deſcrib'd by a *Dutchman*, give me leave to obſerve, that tho' this may be ſtrictly true, yet his relation ſeems of the ſame caſt with the true hiſtory of *Lucian*, I mean fabulous and allegorical. However, tho' you don't warrant the truth of it, I yet am pleas'd with you for illuſtrating your travels with thoſe fictions, which are far from leſſening the character you have for veracity.

But one circumſtance, which, ſo far from appearing fictitious, ſeems to agree with reaſon and experience, is, the *Palineacy*, or return of the *Letaliſpons* to the bloom of youth. This happy iſland, was certainly worthy of being conſecrated to *Hygeia* and *Panacea*, daughters of *Eſculapius*. I am no longer ſurpriz'd at the long life of thoſe people, when I call to mind the antient anchorets, who tho' they ſubſiſted wholly on roots, herbs, and

dates, did nevertheleſs live a century, as St. *Jerom* tells us of St. *Paul* the hermit, and St. *Anthony*. This regimen was alſo obſerv'd by the famous *Lewis Cornaro*, a noble *Venetian*, who was robuſt and vigorous at fourſcore and ſixteen, when he publiſh'd his book *Of the advantages of being abſtemious*, on which I one day intend to publiſh a commentary, which every man may make uſe of, agreeable to his *Idioſyncraſy*, or particular conſtitution. I ſhall therein diſcover the truth of theſe words of *Celſus*, * *Ignavia maturam ſenectutem, labor longam adoleſcentiam reddit*; and ſhall apply to the human body, what *Virgil* ſays of *Fame*.

† *Mobilitate viget, vires acquirit eundo.*

I ſhall be ſure not to omit the admirable laws of health, obſerv'd by the

* *Lib.* 1. *c.* 2. *That is*, Sloth haſtens old age; activity keeps us long in bloom.

† *Swift from the firſt; and every moment brings*
New vigour to her flights, new pinions to her wings. Dryd.

the *Letaliſpons*, they being, in my opinion, preferable to thoſe of the twelve tables.

If any one ſhould look upon the account you give of the periodical revigoration of thoſe people as chimerical, I ſhall refer them to the learned diſſertation of Dr. *Begon*, of *Puy* in *Vellay*, printed in 1708. This excellent author, mentions ſeveral perſons who actually grew young again, and particularly a marchioneſs, whoſe *menſtrua* return'd in her hundredth year, after they had left her fifty; and in her hundred and fourth year, (the time when he writ his book) as ſtrongly as in the flower of her age. 'Tis well known, that the famous *William Poſtel*, at the age of an hundred and four years, recover'd the full uſe of his reaſon, tho' it had before been conſiderably weakned; that his wrinkles faded away, and his white hair turn'd black; in a word, that he grew young again; and would not have been known by his friends, had not they themſelves ſeen this wonderful metamorphoſis

morphoſis. Now is it not natural to ſuppoſe, that the very change which ſome perſons have undergone, may happen to a whole nation.

To conclude, I am highly pleas'd with the exactneſs of your geography. This circumſtance will be conſider'd as a beauty by all who are acquainted with the ſituation of the different parts of our globe; and your ſtrict regard to truth will do you the greateſt honour. I am with the utmoſt eſteem, &c.

FINIS.